

*Gal 7 Ad*

A  
TREATISE  
OF A  
MILIARY FEVER;  
WITH A  
COLLECTION *of* HISTORIES  
Relating thereto.

To which are Prefix'd,  
RULES *for the Practice of* PHYSICK.

Written originally in Latin,

By the LEARNED *H.*  
*Sir* DAVID HAMILTON,  
PHYSICIAN in Ordinary to the late  
Queen ANNE;

Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY, and of the  
COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS.

---

*Translated into* ENGLISH.

---

L O N D O N:

Printed for A. BETTESWORTH and C. HITCH, at  
the *Red-Lion* in *Pater-noster-Row*. MDCCXXXVII.







The AUTHOR'S  
P R E F A C E  
T O T H E  
R E A D E R.



*A M O N G S T the many other Disadvantages which the Art of Healing labours under, there is none which more eclipses its Honour and Dignity, than the various Theories which many of the modern Physicians have devised: Some of whom adopt the Aristotelick, others*

iv    The P R E F A C E.

*the Anatomick, and others again the Chymick Principles, for the Foundation or Support of their Hypothetick Structure. Neither are there wanting others, who now at last, betake themselves even to the Mathematicks: All which, although they may perhaps in some things come near, or at least bear a great Resemblance of Truth; yet their Manner of Writing and Disputing, creates a vile Idea of the most noble Art, in the Minds of the Unlearned; as if it had no certain Foundation, nor afforded any immutable or standing Precepts: Which, if, on the contrary, they would (setting aside all Theories, saving those supported by manifold Experience) imploy their chief Time and Study in compiling Histories of Diseases, as well in living as in dead*  
Sub-

The P R E F A C E. v

*Subjects, and in accurately describing the Virtues of simple Remedies, they would so adorn this Science, that even its very Enemies would be obliged to own its Excellency.*

*P E R H A P S then, it will not displease the Readers, especially the Students of Physick, and young Practitioners, to receive in the following Treatise, some Rules pertaining to this end, which I have fram'd according to my Practice, and that not unsuccessfully; for by these being duly consider'd, it will plainly appear, that the Excellency and lasting Honour of Physick, does not depend on fine-spun Theories, nor on the Bulkiness of the Prescriptions, or those exhibited in great Quantity; but chiefly on a Method of Healing, grounded*  
on



vi The P R E F A C E.

*on an exquisite Knowledge of Diseases, and the Remedies proper thereto.*

*AS to the latter Treatise, I shall here only add, that after I had delivered the same to the Printer, I understood that the Learned Etmuller had published in his Book, a Chapter of the Miliary Fever in Childbed Women; where, as every thing is very short, so also it seems much unlike to the miliary Fever here described.*

*LASTLY, I shall only say, that wherever I make mention of the nervous Juice, tho' I have the Example and Patronage of learned Men, yet I mean no more thereby, than the grosser Part of the Animal Spirits.*





# INDEX.

---

## Rules for the Practice of Physick.

- Chap. I. **O***F the Rules of Virtue belonging to Practice,* Page 1  
Chap. II. *Of the Rules of Art, and especially of an entire Examinations,* 6  
Chap. III. *Of the Rule or Manner of Prescribing,* 19
- 

## Treatise of a Miliary Fever.

- Chap. I. **O***F a Miliary Fever, its Name, Kind, and Sort,* 57  
Chap. II. *A Description of a Miliary Fever,* 61  
Chap. III. *Of the Internal Causes of a Miliary Fever,* 67  
Chap. IV. *Of the Causes of the Symptoms of a miliary Fever,* 72  
Chap. V. *Of the Prognostick Signs in a miliary Fever,* 78  
Chap. VI. *Of the Cure of a simple miliary Fever,* 80  
Chap. VII. *Of the Cure of the Symptoms of a miliary Fever,* 89  
Chap. VIII. *Of a compound miliary Fever,* 100  
Chap. IX. *Of certain Diseases succeeding a miliary Fever,* 102  
Hist

- Hist. I. Of a miliary Fever, with an Apoplexy, 107
- Hist. II. Of a miliary Fever, with a Palsy of the lower Parts, 118
- Hist. III. Of a miliary Fever, with a Delirium, and convulsive Motions, 126
- Hist. IV. Of a miliary Fever ending in an Apoplexy, by the Use of Opium, 141
- Hist. V. Of a miliary Fever, proving deadly by the cold Air, 149
- Hist. VI. Of a miliary Fever, with a wonderful Swooning continued for above two Days, 155
- Hist. VII. Of a miliary Fever, euding in a Chronical Distemper, 161
- Hist. VIII. Of a miliary Fever, ending in a Chronical Distemper, and Death at last, 169
- Hist. IX. Of a miliary Fever, with a prodigious Flux of Urine towards the End, 176
- Hist. X. Of a Miliary Fever, ending in an Apostem of the Breast, 187
- Hist. XI. Of a miliary Fever, proving almost mortal by the cold Air, 200
- Hist. XII. Of a miliary Fever, with a most furious Delirium, 207
- Hist. XIII. Of a miliary Fever, with Loss of Memory, 214
- Hist. XIV. Of a miliary Fever, proving deadly by an Emulsion, 221
- Hist. XV. Of a miliary Fever, with an Ulcer and Stone of the Kidneys, 224
- Hist. XVI. Of the Small Pox, with miliary Pustles, 237
- Hist. XVII. Of a deadly Fever, where the Patient was forthwith deprived of Speech, 253



A  
T R E A T I S E  
O F T H E  
R U L E S o f P R A C T I C E.



C H A P. I.

*Of the Rules of Virtue belonging to  
Practice.*

**W**HOWER gives his mind to the Practice of Physick, ought to present himself before God, as his supreme Judge, from whom he must expect, either a Reward or Punishment; and therefore should square his Practice, as well according to the Rules of Virtue, as of Art.



As to the Rules of Virtue, it is the Part and Duty of an honest and prudent Physician, to be diligent in his daily Visits; that he may not seem to trifle both with his Art, and Patient's Life: And secondly, to prescribe fit Remedies, not for the sake of obtaining any one's Favour, or good Graces, but according to the Indications taken from Diseases; and lastly, to behave himself in physical Consultations, with that sweetness of Manners becoming a Gentleman: and whosoever acts the contrary, gives proof of a morose and ill Temper.

OF this sort, is that Custom of prescribing great Quantities of Medicines, for procuring the Good-will and Esteem of Apothecaries and others; whence it happens, that the Patient rises from his Sick-bed with greater Cost, and perhaps Danger, and the Physician goes off the Stage with the empty Shew of knowing the Nature of Remedies; and instead of true and lasting (Praise and) Honour, gets nothing but an Itch of Fame.

THERE are others, who Emperick-like endeavour to perform their Cures any how, and with what speed they can. This, certainly, is either from their want of Skill, or thro'



thro' a desire of vain Applause: having no regard in the interim, either to the Epilogue of the present Distemper; or to another, unexpected, and even sometimes deplorable Malady coming upon it.

WHILST I was writing these, I was consulted for a certain Gentlewoman, living in *Ford-street*, labouring under a Suppression of Urine. Considering the Circumstances, I judged the Cause of the Distemper to be the Stone; but afterward, being somewhat more scrupulous, I found upon Enquiry, that the afore said Disease came on, by taking a very astringent Medicine, suddenly suppressing both a Looseness, and a Vomiting: which therefore I cured, by ordering ten Drams of fresh-drawn Cassia to be taken, and a Clyster to be injected: for a Diarrhœa often turns into a Dysentery, by the improper Use of astringent Medicines. And what mischief the *Peruvian* Bark hath done, when unseasonably taken, is well known to all experienc'd Practitioners; from which, and other the like Examples, it plainly appears, how commodiously that old Saying, *Festina lentè*, may also be applied to the Art of Healing.

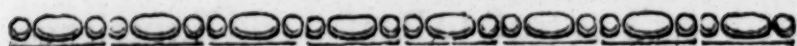
THERE are also some, who too hastily vary their Prescriptions, for no other reason, than the fear of Loathing the Patient, and of the being less esteem'd for keeping to the Use of one and the same Medicament. Whence it comes to pass, that while they wou'd seem more complacent, they debar themselves from observing the Operation of Remedies ; and provided they have order'd more suitable and convenient Medicines at first, they do ill to depart from 'em ; warring not against the Disease, but the Patient. Neither are there wanting others, who will not prescribe any thing against the common received Method, altho' another be more eligible and approved, lest perchance they should be obliged to submit to the Discipline of another Physician, especially if the Patient being carried out of the common Road, should chance to die at the last ; in which Case, all their Reflections are patiently to be endured : for as a Distemper sometimes eludes the best Method, so also at others, the Patient, by the Strength of Nature, makes a fair Escape, notwithstanding the worst Practice. Therefore a Physician ought not to tye himself up to any one's Method, but  
by

by leaving himself at liberty, he may be more ready to trust to Reason and Experience, and so render his Art and Science more enrich'd thereby.

TRULY it is much for the Interest, both of the Patients, and the Physicians, to behave themselves wisely and civilly to one another; for, *non omnia possumus omnes*, and what one Man forgets, another in his turn often remembers: however, great regard is to be had to Man's Blood, that the hands be not polluted therewith; for I can safely testify, that many have lost their Lives, by the Debatings of Physicians. Whereof, amongst other Examples, I have now in remembrance a very lamentable one, of a noble Lady, who lately lost her Life, by reason of my Advice being either neglected, or craftily concealed by some other Physicians, as evidently will appear in a History of this Case; which, by God's permission, I intend shortly to publish in another Treatise.







## C H A P. II.

*Of the Rules of Art, and especially  
of an entire Examination.*

**T**HE characteristick Signs, whereby a Physician, properly so called, may truly be distinguished from the herd of Medicaſters or Empericks, are theſe; that is, to find out an original Diſtemper, and then preſcribe fit Remedies for it.

A perfect Knowledge of an original Diſtemper is obtained by a thorough Examination, that is, by beginning with the Antecedents, and after that with the recited Symptoms, even from the firſt Decline of Health, to that moment, wherein the Phyſician is call'd.

A fit Preſcription conſiſts in the Choice of Medicines, taken from a perfect Diagnosick, according to the Indications, as will be ſhewn in the following Chapter. In the interim, it is manifeſt, that a Phyſician, truly qualified for Practice, ought to be adorn'd with the Knowledge of all the Parts of Medicine,



Ch.2. *Of the Rules of Practice.* 7

dicine, taught in the Academies, for this End.

AND therefore, not only Empericks, who prescribe without Method, are to be expell'd from the Practice of Physick, but likewise all those who assume to themselves a right of practising, by only inspecting the Prescriptions of Physicians; tho' at the same time they be wholly ignorant of judging rightly of the Beginnings and Symptoms of Diseases, and of instituting thereby a Method of Healing.

As for what belongs to a thorough Examination, the Ignorance and treacherous Memory of the Patients in relating the Symptoms, renders this part far more difficult: by reason whereof, the Description of all of them is for the most part imperfect and confused; which thing also happens, either by the unskilful Examination, or the Negligence of Physicians.

BUT of how great moment the said looking back to the Antecedents, and even to the very first Decline of Health, is to Physicians, as well the failure of those who are unmindful of this Rule, as, on the other hand, the successful Practice of others, who rightly

and duly observe the same, puts the Case beyond all dispute: for hereby the Learned accurately distinguish both the Symptoms, and secondary Diseases, (with their Motions,) from primary ones, which otherwise do oftentimes either lie concealed or confused: so also they propose to themselves such a Method, which neither fluctuates, nor has recourse to sundry sorts of Remedies; a sure Sign of an uncertain Mind; but one that is stable and simple, and for that reason far more successful.

THAT the aforesaid Rule and its Use may be the better illustrated, give me leave to subjoin a History or two.

ON the eighth of *February*, 1690, I was call'd to Mrs. *Nicols*, in *Basinghall-street*; where, I understood, three eminent Physicians had been there before me, and prescribed many Remedies, but all ineffectually: to wit, by reason they had taken their Indications, not from the primary Disease, that is, a diminution of the Terms; but from the Symptoms only.

THOSE Symptoms were a perpetual distension or fulness of the Stomach, especially after Dinner; a frequent Vomiting, Loss of  
Appetite,

Appetite, and a bad Digestion: the Belly was also bound, and a vehement Cough, attended with a difficulty of Breathing; a violent Pain of the Head by times; a swelling of the Feet and Ankles; night Sweats; and an universal Heat returning irregularly: to these was added an Atrophy of the Limbs; copious and sudden discharges of Urine; a swelling of the Belly preceeding them, and subsiding again when over; and at last, the Menfes, by a gradual abatement, became entirely suppressed.

THE Physicians who were first consulted, inconsiderately took the Phthisick or Consumption for the primary Distemper; but when I had, according to the aforesaid Rule, enquired of the Patient, concerning the Time and Manner of the beginning of her Illness; she told me, that while she eat some part of an Hare, in the time of her menstrual Flux, she thereupon felt a Loathing, and afterward fell into a Looseness, which was immediately follow'd with a lessening of the Terms, and from thenceforth all the recited Train of Symptoms came on; until by the Menstrua being totally suppressed at last, she fell into a Consumption.

FROM



FROM this Relation, taken from the very first beginning of her Indisposition, I found of a certainty, that the lessening of the Terms was a primary Effect; and therefore rejecting the Asses Milk, the Pectorals, and other Antiphthificals, hitherto used by the Advice of the former Physicians; I determined to have recourse to Medicines promoting the Terms, as to those only, wherein the chief hope of her Cure resided; and for that cause I prescribed the following Medicaments

*Take Roots of Elecampane, 1 Ounce; Galangal, Calamus Aromaticus, each 4 Drams; Leaves of Mint, Baum, Roman Wormwood, each 1 Handful; sweet Fennel-seeds, Carraways, and Daucus-seeds, each 3 Drams; Juniper-berries, half an Ounce; Orange-peel, 4 Drams; boil them in a sufficient quantity of Spring-water, in a close cover'd Vessel, to two Pints, adding towards the latter end of the boiling, white Wine, 1 Pint; strain it, and add compound Gentian-water, 2 Ounces. Make an Apozem, whereof she may take 4 Ounces every Morning, and at five o'clock in the Afternoon, adding 20 Drops of Elixir Proprietatis tartariz'd, to each Dose*



*Dose of the Apozem; and in the intervals she may also take daily 20 Drops of the same Elixir in a draught of her ordinary Drink.*

If now I had only prescribed that Apozem, I should have omitted the Orange-Peel, by reason I had learned by Experience that it diminishes the Terms.

FROM the first, and by the sole use of the Elixir in her common Drink, to wit, on the ninth of *January*, she retain'd her Dinner.

BUT by the united Efficacy of the Elixir, and the Apozem, she was on the fifteenth Day entirely freed of her Vomiting; her Appetite grew stronger, and her Stomach was not so much inflated after eating.

MOREOVER, about the nineteenth Day her Belly began to loosen, and the feverish Heat and Pain of her Head were abated, perhaps by means of the loose Stools.

ON the 21<sup>st</sup>, the Patient perceiv'd (as she express'd it) a convulsive-like Pain of her Back, whereby I guess'd that the time of her Menfes were at hand; for which Cause, I forbid her for the present the use of the Elixir, both in her Drink, and in the Apozem: for I was cautious of moving the matter by the

In-

Intestines, lest I should hinder the Terms thereby.

IN order then to comply with the Indication arising from the Pain of the Back, I took care to make the following addition to the Apozem, in lieu of the Elixir.

*Take Roots of round Birthwort, 1 Ounce; Leaves of Mugwort, 1 Handful; Lovage-seeds, 3 Drams: boil them with the other Ingredients prescribed for the Apozem; and before each draught thereof, let her take the following Bolus:*

*Take Venetian Borax, 1 Dram; Conserve of Roman Wormwood, as much as will make a Bolus.*

I advised the Patient to keep to the daily use of the Apozem, with the addition of the last Ingredients, along with the Bolus.

THIS being done, as the recited Symptoms gradually came on as her Menfes lessened by degrees; so now by the continued use of these Remedies, the said natural Purgations increased every time, that is, every New Moon; until at length, on the tenth of *April*, she had them as well as ever; all the Symptoms successively vanished, and the  
sick

sick Gentlewoman recover'd her perfect Health: which being beyond all Expectation, both of her self and others, so wonderfully pleas'd her, that after her Nuptials, altho' she had put her self under the Care of Dr. *Hollins*, an excellent Physician; yet in all difficult Cases she ask'd my Advice as long as she lived.

AFTER that, being consulted with other Physicians for the Lady *Asburst*, one of them affirm'd the Stomach, another the Guts, and another the Brain, to be the Seat of the primary Distemper: but I by this Rule of Examination only, found the same to belong to the Kidneys; and that I demonstrated in dissecting her dead Body.

I am very often call'd to Women with Child, who are affected with a Vomiting, Thirst, a dry Tongue, high-colour'd Urine, and little in quantity; a Pain of the Head, and an universal Heat, returning one while at uncertain, and at others at certain Periods; and which are therefore suppos'd by many Physicians to labour under a Fever; who thereupon order the *Peruvian* Bark, and other Medicaments suitable in such a Case, but here unsuccessfully, inasmuch as they do  
not



not consider the Fever, and other the above-said Effects, to be Symptoms of the Vomiting, or of its Cause.

BUT after I have search'd out all things according to this Rule, even from the first beginning of the Indisposition, I have found the Vomiting to be a primary Distemper; wherefrom, taking the Indication, I prescribed half a Dram, or two Scruples of *Quercetan's* Tartar Pill; by whose use, repeated for 3 or 4 Nights, the Fever, and other Symptoms, together with the Vomiting, are wont to be appeased.

THIS, for Example, I experienced in Mrs. *Newman*, living in *Abchurch-Lane*, to whom Mr. *Westley* was Apothecary; she labour'd under a Vomiting, and the aforesaid Symptoms; and had taken the Bark, with many other Medicines proper for a Fever, without any Benefit: but after taking the aforesaid Pills for some days, the Vomiting stopt, and she became perfectly well.

BUT if the Relation of the Case be so imperfect, that a Physician cannot rightly judge whether the Vomiting be a primary Distemper or not, he may thus be satisfied: If the Vomiting be a Symptom, it yields not to Catharticks,

Catharticks, but the Patient is much weaken'd, even by the mildest sort ; but by taking *Gascoign's Powder*, either alone, or with 10 Grains of Salt of Wormwood, twice or thrice a-day, with a draught of some diluting Liquor, especially Bath-water, the Vomiting, and the other recited Symptoms are suddenly put to flight. But then to prevent a return of the Vomiting, a purging Medicine may be given safely, and to good advantage.

SUCH a like Case happen'd to Mrs. *Adams* on *Lawrence-Pountney-Hill*, who had Mr. *Davis* for her Apothecary ; she was seiz'd with a Vomiting, and other Symptoms above-mention'd: and altho' I had made a strict enquiry about them, yet I could only distinguish, by the use of Medicines, the primary Distemper from the Symptoms ; for by taking half a Dram of *Quercetan's Tartar Pill*, altho' it gave but one Stool, and abated the Vomiting, yet her Strength was so much weaken'd, that she almost fell into a Swooning. But afterward, by omitting the Pills, and taking *Gascoign's Powder*, sometimes by itself, and sometimes with Salt of Wormwood, and also by throwing up an emollient Clyster ; the Vomiting, feverish Heat,

2

and

and Weakness of the Strength, were no more heard of.

BESIDES, I am not unmindful of the said Rule in other acute Diseases, as will more fully appear from the following described Cases.

A certain Man, named *Hazel*, about 18 Years old, living on *Ludgate-Hill*, was affected with a strong and quick Pulse, red Urine, and a Thirst, conjoin'd with Pains in all the Joints, resembling a wandring Gout; but by looking back to the time wherein he began to be ill, I found that he was seiz'd at first with a shivering, which was afterwards followed with an heat, sweating, and the recited Pains in an orderly Succession; whereby I understood that the Fever was a primary Disease, and the Pain of the Limbs only the Effect thereof: therefore I prescribed the following Bolus, to be taken every fourth Hour, with a Pearl'd Julep.

*Take Conserve of Cowslips, Gascoign's Powder, each 1 Scruple; Castor, 5 Grains; Syrup of Cowslips, as much as will make a Bolus; and in case of Faintness, that he should take 20 Drops of Sal Volatile Oleosum, and*



*and a Blistering Plaister be applied between his Shoulders: By these means, a Diaphoresis being kept up for some days, the young Man was freed, both from the Fever, and the Pains. But after that, through his too hastily taking some purging Medicine, he fell into a Relapse; yet by repeating the former Method, he recover'd his Health again.*

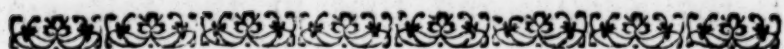
ANOTHER such a like Case, was that of one *Porter*, living in *Miles-Lane*, to whom *Mr. Hume* was Apothecary. He complain'd of most grievous Pains over all his Body, with a Swelling, and a small Fever; but after a strict Examination, he readily told me that the Pains came on first, without a Fever, and therefore seem'd to be a primary Distemper; whence, bleeding being premised, as in a wandering Gout, he regain'd his Health in a Week's time, by using daily Purging, and diluting Remedies, prescribed in the following Manner.

*Take Black Cherry-Water, 3 Ounces; Epidemick Water, half an Ounce; Purging Syrup of Roses, 3 Ounces; Resin of Fallap, dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg,*

6 Grains; mix, and make a Draught, to be taken at 2 o'clock in the Morning:

*Take Barley-Water, 2 Pints; Syrup of Violets, 3 Ounces; mix them, to be drank liberally for common Drink, in order to dilute the Acrimony of the Serum.*

THE Efficacy of this Method can be well attested to by Mr. *Grabme*, Co-partner with Mr. *Malthas*, the Queen's Apothecary; who knows very well that Mrs. *Campbell* lying indisposed with a slight Fever, and vehement arthritick Pains, was after Venæsection (being premised) restored to her Health, by the sole use of Catharticks and Diluters. I selected this Case out of many others, by reason Mr. *Grabme* supposed that I had rejected often repeated Bleedings, &c. the usual Method of almost all other Physicians. Neither can I omit taking notice, that this Method of Purging and Diluting is also much commended by the Authority of the famous Dr. *Grew*, my especial Friend; who, in his accurate Treatise on *Epsom Salt*, prescribes the like, and hath kept to the same for many Years in this City, and that with happy Success.



## C H A P. III.

*Of the Rule, or Manner of Prescribing.*

**W**HEN, upon a thorough Examination, a simple Indication presents itself, a simple Remedy is generally to be prescribed: and this, several Reasons persuade us to observe.

(I.) BY this means, we more easily and certainly explore, (or find out) the specifick Virtues of Remedies; seeing the same can neither be discovered to us by the Taste, nor by any other sensible Faculties; nay, nor even by mere speculative Reason; but only by manifold Use: The sensible Qualities of things make us guess, indeed, at their medicinal Nature, but do not produce a Certainty.

WHEN I began first to practise, I determined, without relying any way upon the Authority of others, to search out the Efficacy of Remedies by this Method; and I made even the first Experiment on the Virtue of Orange-Peels, so highly commend-



ed by *Riverius*, against an immoderate Flux of the *Menses*; and that in the following manner:

*Take the Peels of 7 Oranges, boil them in 3 Pints of Spring-Water, to a Quart; then strain, and sweeten it, with as much white Sugar as is sufficient, for an Apozem: let 10 Spoonfuls thereof be taken 3 or 4 times a-day.*

I have ordered this Medicine with great Success; especially where no part of the Placenta remains behind, either after an Abortion, or a mature Birth; and there be no Disease, either in the internal Orifice of the Womb, as in the beginning of an ulcerated Cancer, where the Vessels are eroded; or in the inmost Cavity of the Uterus, where the Blood flows violently out sometimes, by reason of Excrescences growing there: But as often as the Flux is to be ascribed, either to the nature of the Blood, or to the opened Orifices of the Vessels, this same is not only an effectual, but also a most safe Remedy. For many Astringents, and others of that Class, which are usually prescribed for stopping the Terms, create a Nausea, Loss of  
Ap-

Appetite, Costiveness of the Belly, and a Pain of the Head: but nothing like these ever happens from the Use of the recited praise-worthy Medicament.

THOSE who are wont to prescribe sumptuous Remedies, and others who make a Gain thereby, will be apt to dispraise this my simple Method, as if I was ignorant of the *Materia Medica*, or made small account of my Patients; yet by the advice of a certain Physician, my good Friend, I added to the aforesaid Apozem of Orange-Peels, the Leaves of Plantain, and some other things which commonly are reckoned proper for that effect: but the Event proved otherwise: for the Menfes thereupon flowed again (which I had often before experienced from the use of Astringents,) and the aforementioned Disorders of the Stomach supervened. In this case, I gave a purging Pill with Opium, whereby the menstrual Flux, and the Affects of the Stomach abated; and lastly, by using the said Apozem daily for two Months, the Patient recovered her Health. And this or the like sort of Pill, I very frequently and successfully make use of, after many other Remedies have been fruitlessly

attempted by other Physicians, for restraining the Menfes : for as Opium stops a Flux of Blood, so does Purging carry off by the Guts, the morbifick Serum of the Blood ; whereby the Vessels of the Womb being contracted, the Patients are not so subject to fall into the same Distemper. I have always adhered to this kind of Practice, not only in the use of Orange-Peels, but also of other simple Medicines, where a simple Indication arises : for which cause, I generally at that time abstained from physical Consultations, for fear I should be seduced, or led out of my way, either by the Sophistry or Authority of others, and so be liable to commit a Mistake.

(2.) By using simple Remedies, we learn to chuse the most effectual out of many others, whereto Physicians commonly attribute a like Virtue : to wit, those which not only more certainly, but also more expeditiously perform a Cure ; like as we prove the Efficacy of the *Peruvian* Bark being taken alone, and not with other things, to excel all the rest of the bitter Class, in curing Intermittents ; provided a due Preparation of the Patient hath been premised, by purging  
ing



ing upwards or downwards : for (otherwise) an intermitting or a remitting Fever, is generally more effectually cured by the Salt of Wormwood (conjoined with Emeticks, and if there be occasion, with Vesicatories) than by the Bark unduly taken. But where a Cure can be safely and speedily attained, it is a thing to be wish'd for, that so we may free ourselves from the Infamy of Ignorance or Avarice, and our Patients from Destruction ; for there are many who yield to Fate, not by the Insuperableness of the Distemper, or the Unskilfulness of the Physician, but at the Impatiency of Remedies, especially being often repeated.

(3.) A Prescription of simple Remedies will be of no small Use towards the compounding of simple things, so as they may suitably answer to various Indications ; inasmuch as those Simples are to be chosen out of the number of those, whose Virtues we have before experienced.

SOMETIMES the Symptoms hurry on so fast upon a primary Distemper, or the Patient, through a Weakness of Memory, gives such an imperfect account of his State, that a Physician can scarce discern the primary

Disease; especially if the Symptoms be many, or contrary to one another. Which Difficulty may be helped, by adapting to each Affect such simple Remedies as have been before approved of; for by these means, the Affect, either not wholly, or lastly yielding to Medicines, the primary Distemper doth often shew itself, as plainly appears from the first History described in the former Chapter, where an Abatement of the Menfes, as it was a primary Affect, so also it remained entire, or solitary, after the Symptoms were overcome. And of how great moment it is to take this Caution in the compounding of simple Medicines, that the Cure of one Distemper may not be the procuring of another, may be understood from what has been said above concerning the Orange-Peel.

MOREOVER, I can from Experience testify, that the same Medicines acquire a different Effect, according to the Manner of compounding, and Time of exhibiting; as will abundantly appear from the following History, where various Indications arose.

ABOUT twelve years ago, a young Maid about 16 years old, living in *Fox-Lane*, was  
2 afflicted

afflicted for three Months with a Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and in the Reins themselves, stretching from thence to the Groins, together with an Heat and Sharpness of Urine, as likewise with a copious Discharge of a purulent Matter, by the urinary Passages; whereto was annexed, a Thirst, and hectick Heat, so that she appeared with an Hippocratick Face, as if wasted away with a Consumption, and could neither raise herself up, nor walk upright. From which Symptoms, as I had plain enough notice of an Ulcer in the Kidneys, so also, by the violent Pain, I judged it to be newly formed: for by the Dissection of dead Bodies we learn, that an old Ulcer of the Reins is fistulous; for which cause 'tis not so painful: through ignorance whereof, some Physicians, and those of good account, being deceived, have not suspected the existence of an Ulcer, much less an old one. The same also happens to antient Persons affected with an Ulcer of the Kidneys, where, by reason of the Hardness of the Parts affected, an heavy Pain of the Back, rather than an acute one, is perceived.

I therefore prescribed the following, for the aforesaid Girl;

*Take*



*Take Rhubarb, half a Dram ; Sperma Ceti, Bay-berries, each one Scruple ; Opobalsamum, 10 Drops ; Chio Turpentine, as much as will make it into middling Pills, whereof she may take four every Morning and Evening, washing them down with a Draught of Posset-Drink, boiled with Marsh-mallow Roots.*

*And for her common Drink, let her take Barley-water, sweeten'd with the Syrup of Marsh-mallows ; and in case of Watchings, 10 Grains of Matthews's Pill, to be taken for two Nights together.*

By the continued use of these, neither many, nor indeed pompous Remedies, yet convenient for all the Symptoms, being taken from the 1st of *January* to the 14th, she obtained a far better State of Health ; for the Pain being eased by the *Matthews's Pill*, the other things more happily perform'd their parts ; and by diluting with Barley-water, the Thirst was almost extinguished, and the Pain of the Back so far appeased, that she began to walk upright in her Chamber, and without the help of Crutches ; which for some weeks past she was not able to perform,

form, by reason of the Pain bowing down her Body. And on the 19th of *January*, she was almost quite recovered, for she could lie down easily on either side ; and by the Rhubarb giving daily two or three Stools, without sinking the Spirits, the purulent Matter came away more sparingly, with the Urine ; and in three Months time, by the aforefaid Medicines alone, she was restored to her perfect Health. Neither could I learn from her Parents, who being a long while after seized with a malignant Fever, and recovered under my care, that this young Maid ever relapsed into the same Disease again, nor indeed into any other kind of Distemper ; as very frequently happens, when a Physician, either through Ignorance, or for the sake of getting Fame, by vanquishing some present Symptom sooner than was fitting, raises up more grievous ones : like as we see a Suppression of Urine being removed by too sharp Medicines, often succeeded by a pissing of Blood, an Inflammation, and an Ulcer of the Reins or Bladder. The like often happens when the Menfes have been suppressed by an immoderate use of Astringents ; for although the Patient seems to be pretty well

well for the present, yet a little after, cancerous Pains are produced in the Womb.

I could produce so many Examples hereof, that even with my last Breath, I could not advise any thing of greater weight and moment to Physicians, than in this case to abstain from the too liberal use of Astringents; and if there should be a necessity of using them sometimes, their pernicious Effects ought to be provided against by fit Medicaments. The same Misfortune is incident to Women, by taking strong Catharticks and Deobstruents, for preventing the bad Accidents arising at the Departure (or going away) of the Terms, at the usual time of Life; for by their use, if some sharp Matter should be impacted, or thrown upon the Womb, it often produceth cancerous Tumors and Ulcerations therein. Wherefore in lieu of them, I am wont rather to loosen the Belly with Lenitives repeated for some time. But this by the by; and to return to the History in hand: It is to be supposed, that the Rhubarb derived the purulent Matter from the urinary Passages to the Intestines; for this reason, that being taken in a moderate Dose (that is, one Scruple, or half



a Dram) every Night or Morning, it draws off by the same way, the morbidick Matter of the Gout, impacted in the Joints; of the Jaundice, in the Vessels of the Cuticle; and of the Fluor Albus (or Whites) in the uterine Vessels; and that with the best success, provided it be taken for some days or weeks, and after some intermission repeated again. But those Physicians, who will not vary and multiply their Prescriptions, now labour under this Misfortune, that they are branded by many with the reproach of Ignorance.

THE Thirst, hectick Heat, and Sharpness of Urine, were appeased by the Barley-water; (*viz.* by its diluting the Mass of Blood, and promoting the Saliva, or Spittle.)

I mixed the Syrup of Marsh-mallows with the Barley-water, that by their passing more plentifully through the urinary Ducts (or Canals) they might both more powerfully obtund (or dull) the Acrimony of the Pus; and by carrying along with them the detergent parts of the Rhubarb, also more effectually cleanse the Kidneys: to which end I likewise added the Sperma Ceti, an oleous-saline Medicine, as is proved by its faculty of promoting the  
Terms,

Terms, and dissolving coagulated Blood, in Contusions or Bruises.

BUT the Kidneys being weakened by the Afflux of Pus, much after the same manner as the Toes of the Feet, by a gouty Matter, were strengthened by the Turpentine, Opopalsamum, and the astringent Particles of the Rhubarb; whereto I lastly added the Bayberries, that the Gripings of the Belly by the Rhubarb, and the Nausea by the Sperma Ceti, might be prevented.

THIS Prescription being equally suited to every Indication, obtained the desired End; for as I said above, the young Maid recovered, within three Months, her former and perfect Health.

IN this case, two or three Physicians, who had been first consulted, and failed in cure, when they heard that I had performed it, and had seen my Prescriptions, which seemed like their own, they affirmed, I had given some secret Medicines, but without any foundation: for although they had advised the use of *Matthews's* Pill, Sperma Ceti, and Rhubarb, yet by omitting the Barley-water, and not giving the *Matthews's* Pill in the beginning, and that only once, and the Sperma  
ma

ma Ceti but twice or thrice, and the Rhubarb not above once a Week; it is manifest, that they neither rightly understood the Efficacy of the Prescriptions, nor of my Method.

(4.) BY the Direction of the aforesaid Rule, a Physician learns to prescribe Medicines answering not only to various Indications, but even to contrary ones: which same thing, above all others, shews a mature Judgment in the *Re Medica*; and this will plainly appear from the following History.

BEING call'd to Mrs. *Alexander*, in *East-Smithfield*, about 39 Years of Age, I heard she had been afflicted for nine Months with the following Symptoms; that is, with a Vomiting, Looseness, a continual dropping, or coming away of the Menfes, tho' small in quantity; the Urine little, but thick and blackish; a vehement Thirst, with hysteric Paroxysms, often returning with Laughter; a Pain of the Belly, a blackish-yellow Colour of the Skin; and her Body being wasted and dry'd away, she lay in Bed helpless and without Strength, like an Infant; so that the Physicians, who had been with her before me, thought her incurable.



I understood, by a strict Examination made from the first beginning of her Illness, that she had been seiz'd at first with a Pain in the Region of the Liver, for a Week's time; which, after an Intermission, being affected with Cold, she perceived it return again, together with a Vomiting, Looseness, sinking of the Spirits, and a yellow Colour of the Skin; to wit, with many diagnostick Signs of a Jaundice, as of a primary Distemper. But the other Symptoms indicated contrary Remedies to those, which are serviceable in the Jaundice: for Chalybeats, which are available in that Disease, promote the Menfes; and the Patient's Forces were so sunk, that she could not bear a Medicine purging upwards or downwards, for the Looseness, or Vomiting. Astringents also were improper, either for the menstrual Flux, or for the Diarrhœa, but most of all for the Jaundice. But by comparing the Symptoms together; according to the said Rule, I prescribed the following, accommodated to each, or all of them, to be taken.

*Take Spa-water, 2 Pints; let it be taken now and then by small draughts in a day's time, that it may not load the Stomach.*

*Take*

*Take Roots of Strawberries, and of greater Celandine, each 1 Ounce and half; Leaves of Strawberries and Celandine, each 1 Handful; of the Cordial Flowers, each 1 Pugil; Carduus-Seeds, 6 Drams; boil them in a sufficient quantity of Spring-water, to two Pints: to the strein'd Liquor, add compound Gentian-water, 2 Ounces; mix and make an Apozem: whereof let her take a draught in the Morning, about 6 o'clock in the Evening, and at Bed-time.*

And after three Days she may take 1 Scruple of Diaphoretick Antimony, every Night at Bed-time, washing it down with a draught of the said Apozem.

THESE Medicines did not fail my Expectation: for by them only, and being constantly adhibited, and without any change of Method; this Gentlewoman was towards the end of *March* restor'd to her perfect Health. The reason of this Method, stands thus:

I was certify'd by manifold Experiments, that the *Spa*-waters, as they abate a Jaundice, so also do they rectify or suppress both a Vomiting, Purging, and an immoderate Flux

D

of

of the Terms, as often as any of them happens; not only by their astringent Faculty, but also by diluting the Acrimony of the morbidick Matter, and evacuating likewise the same by the urinary Passages, as will appear by the following Examples.

THE efficacy thereof, in stopping a Vomiting, I experienced, amongst many others, in a certain Gentlewoman, who, when she had taken at first a Vomit, and after that a Purge, without reaping any Advantage, was at last freed from her Vomiting, by drinking *Spa*-water gradually, and in a moderate quantity: I only added, that she should take 1 Scruple of *Quercetan's* Tartar Pills every fourth Night.

AND for a Looseness, I lately try'd its Virtue in Mrs. *Butler*, formerly under the Care of another Physician, who had prescribed several Astringents, both in Meat and Medicine, but all to no purpose; at last the *Spa*-waters prevail'd so far, that by their moderate use, the Looseness always stopt, but upon leaving them off, it return'd again: therefore I determin'd to call in the Assistance of another Remedy, *viz.* the Powder of Pearls, as highly serviceable for suppressing an Effervescence,



vescence, both in the Blood, and in the Intestines; by the taking of which, at 5 o'clock in the Afternoon, and at Bed-time, the aforesaid Gentlewoman became perfectly well. I had also proved the Virtue of Pearl before in Mrs. *Levermor*, dwelling in *Covent-Garden*, who labour'd under a most grievous Diarrhœa; for another learned Physician and my self being call'd in to assist the Patient, we prescribed several Cathartick-Astringents, and Opiates, ineffectually: wherefore, as my Colleague refused to visit the Patient any longer, and also the Patient herself, who seem'd incurable, to take any further Medicines; yet notwithstanding, I intreated her to give me leave to try another Method; that is, to take 1 Scruple of prepar'd Pearl every third or fourth Hour: she consented, and by that means acquired a perfect State of Health.

A N Error of a certain Maid, who waited on her Mistress while she underwent a Course of Salivation for a Cancer beginning, both in the Orifice of the Uterus, and Neck of the Bladder, afforded me, in the beginning of my Practice, the first occasion of prescribing this Powder; for she brought the

white Decoction which I had order'd for her common Drink, unstrained, and with a great deal of the Burnt-Hartshorn Powder in it; which being often drunk down, the Excrements of the Belly being mix'd with the said Powder, became so harden'd, that they could scarce be brought away by oily Clysters, to the great peril of her Life. Whence I rightly guessed, that the Powder of Pearls being plentifully taken, wou'd be still more available to the like Effect; not only by its Faculty of absorbing the Humours, but likewise by its more powerful Efficacy of repressing their Acrimony and Effervescence.

I had a farther Opportunity of trying the notable Efficacy of *Spa*-waters against a Vomiting and Purging in Mrs. *Sheaf*, who had Mr. *Dalton* for her Apothecary. She was seiz'd after a Miscarriage with a Purging and Gripping, causing about twelve Stools every day, which run her so greatly down, that she was even reduced to the last Extremity: For Boles of *Diascordium*, Japan Earth, *Laudanum*, *Venice Treacle*, with and without *Rhubarb*, were ineffectually prescribed. All these brought on again the *Diarrhœa*, with a *Nausea*, and a Vomiting: wherefore I thought

thought it necessary that the Evacuations should be transferr'd to the urinary Passages, by drinking daily and slowly two Pints of *Spa*-water : I also added the conjoin'd Assistance of Pearl-Powder, to be taken in the Afternoon; and *Venice* Treacle, with *Gascoign's* Powder, at Bed-time; in order to relieve the Stomach, and weaken'd Bowels, and that the morbidick Humours, partly perspiring, might be the better averted from them. The Patient was bless'd with a happy Issue; for, by the Vomiting, Purging and Gripping being shortly vanquish'd, she presently recover'd her Strength and Appetite.

MOREOVER, where an Excrecence neither adheres to the bottom of the Womb, nor lies in the internal Orifice, nor is appended to the same externally in the Vagina; I have sometimes cured with *Spa*-water an uterine Flux of Blood, either in an imminent Abortion, or in Child-bed, or a little before the departing of the Menfes; especially if suitable Medicaments be interposed with its daily Doses.

A few days ago I was sent for to a Gentlewoman living in *Goodman's-fields*, to whom there happen'd without any apparent Cause,



(towards the end of her lying in Child-bed) an immoderate Flux of the Terms, whereto Astringents had been prescribed without any Effect; but the *Spa*-waters being taken by my advice, moderately, and for some days, stopt the Flux, and roused up the greatly depressed Spirits, as I can truly testify.

WHEN the *Menses* had continued for some Months in the Lady *O-Bryan*, after the end of her lying-in, an eminent Physician advised her to go to *Tunbridge-Wells*; adding this Counsel, that by drinking first *Spa*-water, it would render, by its Agreeableness, the Virtue of *Tunbridge* more certain. But I, on the contrary, perswaded her against the use of *Tunbridge*, saying, I had learned by Experience, that these Waters differed very much in their Nature and Operation: yet he would have her to make a Trial of *Tunbridge*. But by her drinking the same, she became so much disordered, that she was obliged in a little time to return to *London*, where at length yielding to my Advice, she was in ten days space, by using the *Spa*-water, freed from the said Distemper. Which Observation I here more willingly insert, that the Difference of the said Waters may more

clearly appear hereby ; for there is scarce any Remedy which more powerfully averts the Subfidence or settling down of sharp Humours in the Womb, than *Spa*-water ; for which intent, the *Tunbridge* is often rashly and unsuccessfully taken. And how greatly the *Spa*-waters lately prevailed in another such a like Case, after a fruitless Attempt had been made by several other Remedies, the most learned Sir *Hans Sloan* and myself are Witnesses.

WHEN I am called at the beginning of an Abortion, where there happens to be an uterine Flux of Blood, 'tis my general Custom to prescribe *Spa*-water, which converts, by its manifold Virtue, a sanguineous Flux into an urinary one ; and the endeavour to make water, promotes the Expulsion of the Fœtus. I ordered the Anti-icterick Apozem along with the *Spa*-water, that their united Efficacy might be more effectual. And moreover, I have often experienced the Virtue of the said Apozem being taken alone, in curing a Jaundice, when it has happened either to Women with Child, or supervened a Cholick Pain, if so be it be drunk plentifully, and for a due space of time.

AFTER the *Spa*-water and Apozem had been drunk for some days, I lastly took care to add the diaphoretick Antimony, to be taken every night at bed-time; that by its Direction, together with the *Spa*-water, affording Matter for the perspirable Serum, the thinner part of the morbidick Humour might be discharged therewith, by a gentle Diaphoresis: by the conjoined help of which Remedies, the aforesaid Symptoms (*viz.* the Vomiting, Purging, immoderate menstrual Flux, the thick and adust Urine, hysterical Laughter, the yellow Colour of the Skin, and the wasting of the Flesh) were all overcome, and, beyond all Expectation, gave way to a happy Recovery.

(5.) By prescribing simple Remedies, adapted to simple Indications, a Physician acquires the Knowledge of rightly applying the same Medicines to diverse Diseases. This may be illustrated by an Example taken from proper Experience: Some Women, about the time of their Menfes (approaching) are seized with such sharp Pains, as even to resemble those of Child-birth; for the appeasing which, whether they arise from a Straitness of the Vessels of the Womb, or from



a Grossness, or an Acrimony of the Blood, I never knew any thing better than the Oil of Sweet Almonds, or of Linseeds new drawn, being taken to 4 or 6 Drams, either by itself, or with Syrup of Violets, Morning and Evening, for some Months, omitting it only during the time of the menstrual Flux: for the Pains sooner give way to these, than to any other Anodynes; and those things which provoke the Terms, do often either augment them, or the Pains.

BUT if a failing of the Appetite, or any other Disorder of the Stomach, or Head, should succeed a long continued use of this Oil; let the Patient only take three Ounces of the bitter Decoction, without Senna, with half an Ounce of Gentian, or compound Angelica-water, after the Morning Dose of the Oil, and we hear no more Complaints thereof; especially if she take this kind of Draught without the Oil, about 5 or 6 o'clock in the Afternoon; and if there be occasion, she may swallow down a stomachick Pill once or twice a week, for evacuating the Remains of the Oil in the Stomach.

WE learn, from this Efficacy of the Oil in the recited Affect, that the same may successfully

cessfully be used also in others, arising from the same, or the like Causes. In an Asthma, where the tracheal Branches are too strait, either naturally, or by a Distemper, or are convelled by some sharp Humour, or the Blood becomes thick by a pituitous Matter, the Patient usually expectorates and breathes more easily, by using the said Oils; which although it be a thing well known to Physicians, yet it will not be amiss to produce an Example of its uncommon Efficacy: to wit, in the Lady *O-Bryan*, Niece to the Honourable Countess of *Clarendon*, who, a few days before she was brought to bed, was seized with a vehement pleuritick Pain of the Side, a quick Pulse, and a difficult Respiration; her Belly sunk down, and the Child lay in the Womb without any sensible Motion, as if it was dead. I was afraid of drawing Blood, especially where a Child was greatly desired; at last, having well considered the Case, I ordered a Bladder, filled with an emollient Decoction, to be applied to the pained Side, and her Belly also to be fomented with Aromatics; and immediately after, the Linseed Oil to be taken by Spoonfuls, to sixteen times in the  
space

space of a few hours. This being done, lo! the pleuritick Pain, and Difficulty of breathing went off, the Belly swelled again, and the Fœtus began to stir anew; and lastly, by taking a purging Medicine, to prevent a Nausea, or Loss of Appetite, and by repeating it for some times, the aforesaid Lady was delivered of a beautiful and sprightly Son.

I have likewise often proved the Efficacy of purging in pregnant Women; and in a very eminent manner in her Grace the Dutchess of *Bedford*, who, by reason of the too superfluous Nutriment of the Infant, was subject to Abortion; whom, by the joint Consent of Sir *Hans Sloan* and myself, we purged once or twice every Week; with this design, that the Nourishment might be supplied to the Infant, both in less Quantity, and also better prepared: taking care yet in the interim, lest an Abortion should happen from the often repeated Purgings. We therefore ordered astringent Medicines to be taken in the intervals of Purging: by which means she was delivered, at the nine Months end, of a sound and healthy Child. But by omitting this Method the next time the Dutchess was with Child, her Grace bore another



ther Son, who, although somewhat larger than the former noble Infant, yet he suddenly died of Convulsions.

IN a nephritick Pain, where the Kidneys are sometimes filled up with a viscous, or fabulous Matter, or even with small Stones, this Oil is of great service, both for abating the Sharpness of the Urine, and of Diureticks, and also in relaxing the Ureters. This I observed in a certain Gentlewoman named *Mustaham*, labouring under a chronical Asthma, and Stone of the Kidneys; who after taking, by my advice, 2 or 3 Spoonfuls of the Oil of Linseeds (cold drawn) Morning and Evening for some Weeks, was not only reliev'd in the Asthma, but also got quit of some Stones even without Pain. Whereas others of the like Magnitude, expell'd by the Remedies of former Physicians, could not pass away, without great Torment.

IN an obstinate Cholick Pain, caus'd by a pituitous Matter, either stagnating in the capillary Vessels of the Intestines, or adhering to their internal Surface, the Oil of Almonds being taken after the same manner as in the Pains preceeding the Menses, aforementioned,

mention'd, affords great Relief; by means whereof Catharticks do sometimes perform their Operation far more easily, and without danger of an Inflammation. A remarkable Example hereof I lately met with in Mrs. *Cook*, dwelling formerly in the *Tower*; who after she had used several Remedies prescribed by other Physicians, without any Benefit, at last found great Relief by taking the Oil of sweet Almonds with Syrup of Violets, every fourth hour; and although she vomited up other things, by reason of the Ventricle being drawn into Consent, yet by the Pain of the Guts being appeased, she kept the Oil, and gradually had a Respite from the Vomiting. Nevertheless, to prevent a Nausea arising from the Oil, and to root out the morbidick Matter, I interposed between all the Doses of the Oil, one Spoonful of the Tincture of Hiera-Picra; and the next day I added half a Dram of *Quercetan's* Tartar-Pill, to be taken at bed-time: through whose united Efficacy, the Guts being well emptied, they returned to their natural sound State. Yet lest the Patient should relapse into the same Distemper, I advised her to drink the *Bath Waters*.

A pituitous Matter causes a cholick Pain, conjoined sometimes with Convulsions, and sometimes with a paralytick Weakness of the Limbs; where, if the Oil of Sweet-Almonds proves ineffectual, I am wont to prescribe Turpentine with laudable Success. An Instance hereof I can produce, in Mrs. *Hussey*, dwelling in *Little-Britain*, who was often afflicted with a Cholick Pain, attended with convulsive Motions, and a vehement Pain of the Head. But having made a strict Examination, I understood that the Cholick Pain was a primary Disease; therefore I advised her to take one Spoonful of Turpentine dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg, in a due Quantity of any grateful Syrup, and repeat the same Mixture Morning and Evening; and after three or four days, that she should take the Pill *Aloephanginæ*, or the like, to evacuate the Matter prepared by the Turpentine: by the use whereof, and the following Apozem, she was restored to Health, after a fruitless Attempt had been made for some years, with several Remedies levell'd against the hysterick Affect, and the Cholick Pain.

*Take*



*Take Elk's-Hoof, 1 Ounce; Human Skull, Mistletoe of the Oak, Piony-seeds, each 3 Drams; boil them in a sufficient quantity of Spring-water, to 1 Pint and half; to the strein'd Liquor add compound Syrup of Piony, 3 Ounces; to make an Apozem; whereof she may take a draught three or four times a day.*

THE Case of Mr. Took, a Vintner on Lawrence-Pountney-Hill, affords us somewhat a like Example: he was a Man subject to a cholick Pain, which had for many Years eluded all kind of Medicines, and at last reduced him even to a Skeleton; yet, by taking the Turpentine, and Purging after the abovesaid manner, he voided by Stool, a certain Bag full of Worms, and thereupon recover'd a good State of Health: but lest he should relapse into the same Distemper, I advised him to take now and then a Purge, with Calomel. If any one should object against this Method, that Turpentine creates a Nausea; the benefit received by this Medicine, ought to be esteemed more than a Counter-balance. In a Contraction of the Pylorus, arising from a violent and long continu'd

tinu'd Vomiting of pregnant Women, extended sometimes, even from the Conception to the Birth; I know nothing better than the Oil of sweet Almonds: for this mollifies, in relaxing the Pylorus; and afterward, by quickening a purging Medicine, procures a discharge for the Contents of the Stomach downwards, and appeases the Vomiting.

THE same Oil may be given to good purpose, in too great an adhesion of the Placenta, and in the last Months of Pregnancy, without danger of a Miscarriage; to wit, by reason of the greater Firmness or Strength of the Placenta at that time. But enough is said for the present, of the manifold use of these Oils.

Dr. *Morton*, a late famous Physician, hath been often ill treated, and even now, tho' very unworthily, defamed by some, because he prescribed the *Peruvian Bark*, not only in intermitting Fevers, but also in many other Distempers: and I my self can avouch from Experience, that this Remedy extends its Virtue to several different Diseases. Sometimes 'tis very available against a spitting of Blood, and an immoderate flowing of the  
Menses,

Menses, unless the Patients happen to be obnoxious to an obstruction of the Reins. And in an hectick Heat, wherein a Fever sometimes ends, there's scarce any thing found more excellent, provided it be taken for driving away the Fever in due time and quantity: and in a hurry or too rapid a Motion of the animal Spirits, as well as of the Blood itself, I prosperously prescribe the same; to wit, where they are so agitated or disturbed, that the Patients can neither sleep, nor talk composedly in publick, or in private. In this Case I have many times proved the Efficacy of the Bark, being taken to the quantity of twenty or thirty Grains, twice or thrice a day, with or without Steel: but by a larger Dose, the Appetite is often pall'd, the Stomach loaded, and the Distemper turns into a Melancholy.

I might add to these Cases also others, and Examples to each or all of 'em. But from what hath been said, 'tis manifest enough, that if out of many, suppose four, five, or six Diseases, one Indication only should arise, one Medicine is serviceable to them all, and perhaps far more (whatever some may think to the contrary) than if a

E

Physician



Physician should load his Bill with the amplest Prescriptions.

6thly, and lastly, By prescribing simple Medicaments, their noxious Quality is also more easily discerned, and by that means we are taught how to take heed, that the Cure of one Disease do not beget another: as for instance, in those who easily fall into a Diarrhœa, where either before the use of the Bark, the morbidick Matter begins to run down by Stool, or does so abound, that it stimulates for its own Discharge. The *Peruvian* Bark hath a Faculty of promoting, or even of generating a Diarrhœa; for we find, that by its Use, a thick and lixivial Urine becomes thin and pale, (or without Colour;) therefore an intermitting Fever, by its unseasonable Use, that is, before Universals have been premised, becomes more subject to a relapse: which, if these and the like accidents should supervene the use of a simple Medicine, a Physician is taught with what Remedies they are to be opposed.





T H E  
A P P E N D I X.

**B**ESIDES the Rules of Art, whereof I have now discoursed; it would prove of no small advantage, as well for discovering the Nature of Diseases, and prognosticating their Event, as for the selecting of Remedies; if we oftener dissected the dead Bodies of Persons dying of any sort of Distemper: especially, if the History of the Disease, and the Anatomy of the Subject perishing under it, were connected by the Care of the same Physician: for then, it is not to be doubted, but that from the Disorders or Faults of the organick Parts, as also of the Humours, nay, and even of the Blood itself, (to wit, in those who die of a Fever, and certain other Diseases) we should receive very demonstrative or luciferous Observations.





A  
**T R E A T I S E**  
O F A  
**M I L I A R Y F E V E R.**

Whereto is annexed,  
A Collection of several HISTORIES  
of that DISTEMPER.

Written Originally in Latin,  
By the Learned Sir DAVID HAMILTON,  
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and  
of the Royal Society ; as likewise, Physician  
in Ordinary to her late Excellent Majesty  
Queen *ANNE*.

Now translated into ENGLISH.

P A R T II.

LIBRARY

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

1217 A 9 1



T H E

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

**I** Thought proper to add to the former Treatise, in an orderly Succession, the following Sheets, with a design to give the Reader a Specimen of my usual Practice; for the better performance whereof, I have chosen to describe, before all other Diseases, the Nature and Method of curing a Miliary Fever; because I know of none who have hitherto treated of this Fever, as of a different Sort, at least, in any satisfactory way; when, notwithstanding, I have known it in several to turn either into a chronical Distemper, or in a short time to prove fatal. For this sometimes comes to pass in a mild beginning of this Distemper, from a Neglect of themselves, or through an Impatience of the Sick at its long Continuance, and sometimes also from the Ignorance of Physicians, being deluded with its fallacious Symptoms; or lastly, through an unreasonable Fear of being thought greedy of Gain, they omit



*continuing their necessary Visits. Wherefore, I have thought it a Work worthy of my time, if by these my Observations, being diligently collected from the daily Inspection, or Attendance upon sick Persons, I might afford some Light to young Practitioners; and by these means stir up the more skilful to publish their own. And that whatsoever is said in this Dissertation might be yet more confirmed, and more clearly illustrated, I have taken care to subjoin a Collection of Histories relating hereto; and the Reader may assuredly believe, that I have every where acted with great Veracity.*





A  
T R E A T I S E  
O F A  
MILIARY FEVER.



C H A P. I.

*Of the Name, Kind, and Sorts of  
this Distemper.*



Miliary Fever takes its Name from the Pustles, or Vesicles, in some sort resembling the form of Gromwel-seeds; appearing chiefly about the upper Parts; yet I think it ought rather to be called a vesicular Fever, because the Pustles are Vesicles, or little Blisters, fill'd at first with a limpid Serum,

and afterwards with a whitish, not unlike to the colour of Pearls.

**T**HERE are some who think that only the pestilential and spotted Fevers, ought to be reckoned amongst the malign kind; but I am of opinion, that there are likewise others of a different Species, which may very well be referred to the malign Class.

(1.) What kind of Fevers soever, which are acquired either by Contact, or Breathing (Vapour) or any other manner of Infection.

(2.) **A**LSO those sorts of Fevers, which immediately from the beginning, are accompanied with a violent Pain, and fixed to some Part; as to the Head, or Region of the Guts, or Kidneys, or even to the Limbs: like as if the Patient should be affected with a Pain of the Head, or a Cholick, or a nephritick, or a gouty, or a rheumatick Pain, or even with the Pains (like those) of Child-birth, as if the same was an original Distemper; when notwithstanding, such sort are the Symptoms of a miliary Fever; they will not then give way to those Remedies which are wont to be of service, when the Diseases so named are primary.

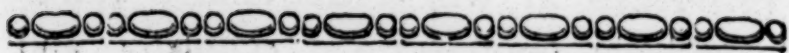


(3.) ALSO in whom the animal Spirits are suddenly oppressed and eclipsed; and where the aforesaid Symptoms seem to depend on no evident Cause, but on a certain latent Poison, called by the Ancients an occult Quality, and by the Moderns, Vapours.

OR lastly, where sudden Death arises from a Cause which seems to be void of Danger; all which, as they denote a Malignity, so also have I observed the same to happen in a miliary Fever.

AND it is worthy of remark, that this Fever rages with the same Malignity as the petechial or spotted Fever, in the *Indies*.

THIS kind of Fever is two-fold; simple, and compound. I call it simple, as often as no Pustles beside the miliary appear, whereof I am going to discourse; but compound, when red, papillary Pustles are interspersed with the miliary, and which, when they are solitary, are commonly called a Rash. And it is farther to be observed, that miliary Pustles are sometimes intermixed with the Small Pox, and while the Small Pox rises up, those gradually wither away; but remain standing after the papillary are dried up.



## C H A P. II.

*A Description of the Miliary Fever.*

**T**HAT I may the better describe the History of a miliary Fever, I shall reckon up the Antecedents, Concomitants, and Consequences.

THE Antecedents are, a weak Constitution of Body, whether the same be natural or adventitious, caused by immoderate Evacuations, or too spare Diet ; a serous or watry Blood ; a weak and timorous Mind, and easily annoyed by external Accidents, as in Women and effeminate Men ; much and deep Study (or Thoughtfulness,) or Sorrow ; an Obstruction, or Ulcer in any Part, attended with Pain : whence those Persons who have been long afflicted with a cholick Pain, Gout, or Stone, or an Ulcer of the Kidneys, are more obnoxious to this Fever. Also an inward Heat in Women, with or without Thirst, and especially about the time of their Delivery, whereby also the Pains of Child-bearing are less severe than usual,

usual, and the Spirits, without any evident Cause, are very much depressed, with an Oppression of the Breast causing Sighs: wherein, as in all other Fevers, here also generally happens an external Coldness.

THE Concomitants, or Symptoms accompanying this Fever, are oftentimes a Pain, resembling that of the Cholick, Stone of the Kidneys, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, or that of Child-birth; likewise an Oppression of the Breast, with a sinking of the Spirits: and two or three days after the said Pain is gone off, there comes on a Shivering of the whole Body, and then a Coldness and an Heat alternately arise. Yet this Heat is milder than in a common continual Fever, and comes nearer to that of natural: the Palms of the Hands are affected with a more intense Heat, while the back part is much cooler; the Pulse also is frequent, but weak; the Spirits often flag very much; and the Breast being oppressed as it were with a great Weight, causeth Sighings; the Sleep stealing on, is suddenly interrupted, the most inseparable Token of all the Symptoms; for the Patients are often without Sleep for many Days and Nights together, without a

Deli-



Delirium, or a Pain of the Head, and generally much longer than in other Fevers. I met with a very singular Example of this Case, in a certain Lady who was under the Care of the learned Dr. *Bernard*. She was a whole Month in this Fever, without Sleep; yet free of a Delirium, or any Pain in the Head. The Tongue is sometimes covered over with white Aphthæ, or a Thrush, and sometimes like that of Persons in health; the Urine is one while as pale as common Water, at others of a natural Colour: which Symptoms deceiving young Physicians, makes them frequently attribute this Affect to the Vapours, as they term it. They who are seized with this Fever, are sometimes afflicted with a Sicknefs at Stomach, especially after Sleep, and sometimes with a Looseness, either by their own Negligence, or a bad Practice; to wit, while heating Remedies, usual in hysterick Paroxysms, are prescribed, without Diaphoreticks; whence, in lieu of a mild Proceedure of Nature, expelling the morbid Matter by a gentle Sweating, a rapid Fermentation throws down the same into the Guts. The Belly is sometimes bound, and sometimes loose, with a Sicknefs at the  
Sto-

Stomach, and Pains of the Bowels; one while they are thirsty, at others very little; sometimes the Hands and Tongue being stretched out to the Physician, tremble, and the Patient speaks in a trembling manner; they are also often molested with convulsive Motions, a Delirium, and a difficult Respiration; the Exacerbations of which Symptoms return like the Paroxysms of an intermitting Fever. An Oppression of the Breast with Sighing, or a greater Sinking of the Spirits, without manifest Cause; Watchings, and a Commotion of the Spirits, commonly called a Hurry in the Head, as often as the Sick compose themselves to sleep; as likewise a frequent and weak Pulse, being conjoined with certain other Symptoms, are always the Fore-runners of the miliary Pustles at hand: and they are all wont to continue 'till the miliary Pustles break out, and then the Patients are freed from most of them.

THESE Pustles generally appear in the Breast, Neck, and Interstices of the Fingers, sometimes also in the whole Body; and after a daily and gradual Increase, they at last vanish away, leaving the Skin rough in the  
Seats

Seats of the Pustles. They sometimes itch, especially in a complex miliary Fever, that is, where red papillary Pustles are mixed with the miliary. And 'tis to be observed, that by how much simpler this Fever is, by so much slighter are the Symptoms, and which for this very reason frequently creates a Neglect both in the unwary Physicians, and in the Patients; whereby this Fever either becomes more perilous, or another Disease often arises; for by taking less care at first than ought to have been used, it sometimes begins with more grievous Symptoms; as, with a Sickness of the Stomach, loss of Appetite, an inward Heat, an Oppression of the Breast, Sinking of the Spirits, Sighing, and irregular Returns of Heat and Cold, Watchings, and the like.

IN the Declination of this Fever, the upper part of the Hands are often moistened with a cold Sweat.

IT is very difficult to observe, whether the miliary Pustles are wont to appear on a certain Day; seeing the first Appearance of this Distemper, and the Patient's Account of the same, are so uncertain. But as far as I can learn, I take them mostly to appear  
about



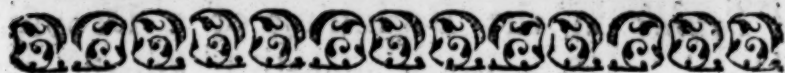
about the tenth or eleventh Day from the beginning, if so be the Fever have a regular Progress; and are dried up about the eighteenth; or where there is plenty of morbid Matter, about the twenty-first or twenty-second Day.

I have chiefly endeavour'd to observe the time of the Eruption in those Women, to whom I have been call'd, on the third Day after their Delivery; and have heard them complaining of a Shivering or Coldness, follow'd with an Heat: for when I found in looking upon their Breast and Neck the miliary Pustles there, I concluded that they had been seiz'd many Days before with a miliary Fever; and upon a strict Scrutiny made, even from the beginning of the Distemper, I understood that they had perceived either a præternatural Heat, or a Pain of some part, with or without Thirst, and a vehement Oppression of the Breast, with Sighings, and a Sinking of the Spirits before they were brought to bed; which Symptoms being supposed to depend on the approaching Birth, they hoped all would be well when it was over. Moreover, altho' they have the Pains of Child-birth milder than usual, yet the great Oppression of the Breast

in such, with the Sighing and Deficiency of Spirits, (call'd by the Midwives, Fear and Vapours) and the quick and weak Pulse, are sure Prognosticks of the approaching miliary Pustles; to whose Eruption in Child-bed Women, a Way is made by their composing in Bed to sweat: therefore I commonly reckon eleven Days from the first inward Heat, or Pain before the Birth, to the Eruption after the Birth. But the Ignorance, and preposterous Relation the Patients give of their own State, do for the most part so confound the Physician's Prognostick, that even the most Curious can't find out the very Day.

The Consequences of a miliary Fever, as far as my Observation reacheth, are a Swelling of the Thighs, Legs and Feet, not always free from Pain; a Swelling and Abscess of the Breasts; an immoderate Flux of the *Lochia*, and of Urine; Hypochondriac or Hysterick-like Affects; an inward Heat, join'd with a Weakness, Faintness, and loss of Appetite: one or other of these, I say, are generally the Consequences, as often as this Fever, either by reason of its own ill Nature, or bad Treatment of the Physician, makes an unhappy Ending.

C H A P.



## C H A P. III.

*Of the internal Causes of a Miliary Fever.*

**W**H A T as relates to the internal Causes of a miliary Fever, seems to depend, partly on a too great Serosity, and a certain acid Acrimony of the Blood and nervous Juice ; and partly also on a too great Commotion of the nervous Liquid : which Conjecture of mine seems probable, from the preceeding History of this Distemper ; from the Effect of Medicines hereto relating ; and from the Dissected Bodies of Persons perishing by this Fever.

THE Secretions peculiar to this Fever, argue an Acrimony or an Acidity of the Blood ; for here the Urine is paler, and liker that of healthy People, and is voided in larger Quantity than in a burning Fever ; where the Blood and nervous Juice are impregnated with Sulphureo-saline Particles. And we find, that a pale-colour'd Urine is



plentifully discharged, by the taking *Oxymel of Squills* in the Beginning of a Dropsy. There is also a more plentiful Spitting in this, than in a burning Fever; and for that reason, the Thirst here, is for the most part less, and the Tongue not so much furr'd over with a viscid Humour: moreover also, the miliary Pustles, which are Vesicles (or little Bladders) full of Serum, seem to be fermented, by means of the aforesaid Acidity; much like as Whey is made of Milk, by the pouring on of any sort of Acid.

AND the same is evident from the *Juvantia*, or helpful Remedies; to wit, the Testaceous Kind, such as Crabs-eyes, and the like things, which absorb Acids.

NOR less doth it appear from the *Lædentia*, or hurtful things; for all those of an acid Taste, as the Juice of Lemons, &c. are prejudicial in this Fever.

THE Serosity of the Blood is proved by the Heat, which is perceived far milder here, than in a burning Fever: and the simpler this Fever is, so much milder is the Heat: for where red Pustles, commonly call'd a Rash, are interspersed with the miliary, all the Symptoms shew rather

a burning Fever ; and those labouring under an *Anafarca*, where the Blood abounds with Serum, altho' they may be sometimes affected with a miliary Fever, and nervous Symptoms, yet are they scarce ever seiz'd with a burning one.

THE time in which the miliary Pustles break out, proves the same ; which, by reason of the Blood's Serosity, and from thence a milder Heat and Motion, are not so soon driven out, as the Papillary and Small Pox are, where the Blood more abounds with Sulphur ; much like as simple Water boils slower than Wine, or Spirits of Wine : for which Cause also, the animal Spirits are first and chiefly disturbed in this Fever.

THE Remedies adhibited for the Cure of this Fever, do shew the same ; to wit, a continued *Diaphoresis*, and *Vesicatories* successively applied, which diminish the Serosity of the Blood and nervous Liquid, and at the same time edulcorate or sweeten their Acidity. Add hereto, the Cure of this Fever, performed by Nature, in throwing off the Serum of the Blood, for the raising of the Pustles ; neither are diluting and watry Liquors so very serviceable in this

Case, as in a burning Fever; where, rather Chicken-broth is plentifully to be drank down: and farther, what things soever hinder a washing of the Serum by Sweat, are to be reckoned amongst the *Lædientia*, or hurtful things; such are external Cold, and heating Medicines, without a Diaphoretic Faculty.

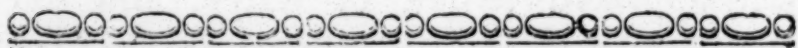
THE dead Bodies of those Persons who die of this Fever, very plainly demonstrate both the Acidity and Serosity of the Blood; for the Blood is coagulated in certain parts, and turns blackish, like as Oil by the Effusion of Spirit of Vitriol: and yet the same being extravasated (or slipt out of the Vessels) stains a linnen Cloth with a very pale Colour. In other Parts it is so watry, that even the very Blood-Vessels are truly pale; whereof I shall give an Instance in the last of the following Histories: and I lately met with a like Case, in a certain young Nobleman, about 21 Years of Age, who neglecting a timely Cure of the Disease, died of this Fever; in whose Belly, Breast and Head, being open'd, the Vessels were distended in certain Parts, with a blackish and coagulated Blood: yet the Blood fallen out



of the opened Vessels, stain'd a linnen Cloth with a pale Colour; and we commonly find a rutilant or florid Blood to flow from an open'd Vein, to wit, after a plentiful Drinking of strong Wine; yet the pale Colour it gives a linnen Rag, manifests its Serosity. The Blood, in other Parts of this dead Subject, appeared ferous, or watry, and tintured with a wan Colour; as even the Heart itself: the *Plexus Choroïdes* also, that is always red, by reason of the great store of Blood-Vessels forming the same, was very pale; an Argument both of an acid and ferous Blood. Neither is it to be doubted, but that the nervous Juice arising from the Blood, had acquired a like Nature.

THE nervous Symptoms first occurring, to wit, a Pain, Depression of the Spirits, Watchings, and others above mentioned, do prove the feverish Intemperature to be primarily formed in the nervous Liquor, or animal Spirits: when, in the Interim, the Symptoms which indicate a feverish Heat of the Blood, as a burning Heat, strong Pulse, Pain of the Head, Thirst, Dryness of the Tongue, red and little Urine, &c. are altogether wanting. Lastly, the *Juvantia*

in this Fever, that is, the Mind and Spirits being kept calm and undisturbed, proves the same: therefore the febrile Commotion here, seems to have its Beginning or Rise from a Translation of the Serum of the Blood, into the nervous Juice, and from thence conveyed back into the Blood.



#### C H A P. IV.

##### *Of the Causes of the Symptoms.*

**T**H E R E are many who affirm, that an acute continual Fever, not a malignant one, doth depend on an Obstruction of the Glandules, especially the Cutaneous, and from thence proceeds a *Plethora* of the Blood-Vessels. And 'tis very likely, that in a simple miliary Fever, the same happens in the nervous Juice: for as the Nerves are stretched by an Obstruction, so also from the Tension, Pain ariseth, the primary Symptom generally in this Fever: therefore it is better appeased by Diaphoretic Medicines, lessening the *Plethora*, and the Obstruction of the Capillary Nerves, than by

*Lau-*

*Laudanum* ; like as the Sick are more eased by the Eruption of Petechial Spots, or the Small Pox, from the Pain, their primary Symptom, than by the Use of *Laudanum*.

THE nervous Juice being increased by the Obstruction of the Capillary Nerves, and repulsed or hindered in its Progress, impresses an irregular Motion on the animal Spirits, and affects the Patient with a Shivering.

BUT an Heat follows the Coldness, by reason of the nervous Juice being more copiously pour'd into the Blood (by the Obstruction being open'd at last) and producing a quicker Motion of the Blood : neither yet here, is the Pulse so great, where the Blood abounds with ferous acid Particles, which hinder its Motion ; as in other Fevers, which are at first excited from saline and sulphureous Particles, luxuriating in the Blood itself.

THE Heat and Coldness mutually succeed each other, but in an irregular manner, by reason of the Serosity of the Blood, and of the nervous Juice secreted from it ; and for that Cause, they are sooner affected by Medicines, Motion of the Body, much Talking, or Passions of the Mind : and therefore



fore nothing conduces more towards the restraining the irregular Returns of the hot and cold Fits, than lying in Bed and Quietness.

THE Oppression of the Breast, and Sighings, arise from the nervous Liquor stagnating in the Capillary Nerves of the Breast. For the Sick are freed from the Oppression, after the Vesicles or miliary Pustles are come out. Certainly it does not depend on the Serum in the extreme (or Capillary) Branches of the *Trachæa*, or Wind-pipe: for so an Asthma wou'd be produced, and the Oppression would be relieved by pectoral Medicines, which notwithstanding, are here unprofitable, and every way detrimental to the Eruption of the miliary Pustles.

A Defect, or Sinking of the Spirits accompanies this Oppression, that is, by reason of the Serosity of the Blood, and thereby a sparser Secretion of the Spirits into the nervous Juice. It also arises from a Serosity of the nervous Liquid burthening the animal Spirits: for when the Serosity is diminished by Sweating, the Spirits are freed, and the Patient seems to recover Strength; much after the like manner, as a Porter, who  
having

having thrown down his Burthen, immediately recovers his Breath or Spitits; which does not happen in a defect of Spirits, arising from an *Hypocatharsis*, or Over-purging. And it is worthy of Remark, that the Pulse of those labouring under this miliary Fever, like that of Persons wearied with Burthens, remains the same, while they suffer a deficiency or failing of the Spirits, and when they are also freed from the same; but a Weakness of the Pulse, caus'd by an excessive Evacuation, answers to the Depression of the Spirits.

THEY are troubled with Watchings, by reason of too quick a Motion of the animal Spirits, and often become delirious; and they complain, as often as they compose themselves to sleep, of a certain Confusion or Hurry of the inward Senses.

WHEN the Head is free from Pain in long Watchings, (or want of Sleep) 'tis owing to a less Impetus of the Blood towards the Brain; for altho' it be circulated with somewhat a quicker Motion than in Health, yet 'tis moved much slower than in other Fevers, whether they be Intermittents or Continuals; wherefore the Thirst is also here far milder,

milder, than in a burning Fever : and for the same Cause, the Urine is paler, and liker that of healthy Persons, and is voided in greater Quantity, by reason of the Acidity of the Blood separating the Serum ; for which cause they are also wont to spit more frequently.

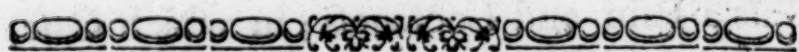
By the Serosity of the animal Spirits, the antagonist Muscles are not always kept equally contracted, whence come the convulsive Motions. But if by reason of the aforementioned Serosity, there should be a weaker Contraction of the Muscles, then there is only caused a Tremor of the Tongue and Hands.

IF, in the Beginning of this Fever, the Patients being deceiv'd by the likeness of Vapours, should rise from Bed, or use hot Remedies, the Motion of the Blood and Spirits is increased thereby ; and instead of the miliary Pustles, Nature is stimulated to an unseasonable and irregular Separation of the morbid Matter ; whence are produced different Symptoms, according to the different Parts wherein it is deposited ; and the miliary Fever skulks under the form of another Distemper. If in the Stomach, it  
creates



creates a Loathing, and a Vomiting; in the Guts, a Pain and Looseness; in which Case, the Pains, and the *Diarrhæa*, sooner give way to a mild and continued *Diaphoresis*, than to *Laudanum* or Astringents: and if there should chance to be only two or three Stools, without Gripings of the Belly and Faintness of the Spirits, I think all Astringents and Opiates should be avoided; because there is often enough of Matter to be distributed, both into Stools and miliary Pustles: wherefore there is nothing to be feared about their Eruption, from the purging Stools. And we find the same to be true, wherever there's abundance of Matter to be discerned: as for Example, in the Small Pox, where neither Clysters nor Bleeding hinders the Eruption of the Pustles; neither does any Harm arise from the *Menstrua* slowly flowing, thro' the whole Course of the Small Pox.

Lastly, the Pulse becomes weak, through the Serosity of the Blood and nervous Juice; and therefore by the Poverty of the animal Spirits, there happens a laxer Systole of the Heart.



## C H A P. V.

*Of the Prognostick Signs in this Fever.*

**A** PROGNOSTICK is thus to be made in this Fever; if the Sick hath not observed a due Regimen in the Beginning; or the Physician prescribed heating Medicines, not raising a Sweat; altho' the Symptoms were milder from the Beginning, yet the Distemper often turns to the worse, and threatens either Death, or a lingering Illness.

IF some Part should be pained from the Beginning; or the Patient grow indolently hot; or be sick at the Stomach; and afterwards should have irregular Returns of hot and cold Fits, and a Sinking of the Spirits, and an Oppression of the Breast, with Sighings, attended with a free Breathing, and the Pustles come out at last with a gentle and continu'd Sweating; the Case is generally hopeful. If a Delirium, convulsive Motions, a Convulsion, or an Apoplexy, should

should accompany the Pathognomonic Signs of this Fever, that is, a great Oppression of the Breast, with Sighing, and Sinking of the Spirits, and they should happen in the Beginning, they yield more easily to a diligent and regular Practice: but in a more advanced state of the Distemper, and in the Declination, where the Sick is weaker, and the miliary Pustles, either by catching Cold, or perhaps by an irregular Management, does not appear, a deadly Translation is made upon the Brain and Nerves, and Death the speedy Consequence of it.

A sudden Suppression of a Looseness in this Fever, whether it happen spontaneously, or by the undue Use of Astringents or Opimates, bids us beware of an Apoplexy; especially if the same Distemper should, by reason of a *Plethora* and Structure of the Parts, be prepared in readiness.

A yellow Colour of the Urine, which suddenly turns pale, warns the Physician, that a Translation is to be feared.

A Looseness in Child-bed Women, seiz'd with this Fever, is a dangerous Symptom; for it not only hinders the Eruption of the Pustles, but also the flowing of the *Lochia*.

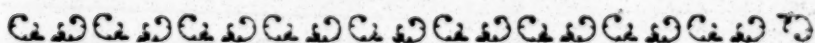


A difficult Breathing, an intercepted Speech, and a Trembling of the Tongue, are to be rank'd amongst the perilous Symptoms, especially a nervous *Dyspnæa*, or Difficulty of Breathing.

THE drowfier the Patients are, the happier they recover. Those who are of a milder Nature, escape more easily than the furious and wrathful Tempers do.

IF Nature and the Physician concur together, the Sick immediately recovers Strength, after the drying up of the Pustles; unless, by reason of the abundance of morbid Matter, the Relicks be thrown upon some certain Part.

IF, in a Scarlet Fever, miliary Pustles should arise, dying away with a red Colour, they promise Safety.



## C H A P. VI.

### *Of the Cure of a Simple Miliary Fever.*

THE curative Indications arising from the described Nature of this simple miliary Fever, are of this kind; that is, to  
dulcify

dulcify the Acidity of the Blood and nervous Juice, and diminish their Serosity; as likewise to free and recruit the animal Spirits. And by taking this course, we put a stop to the perilous Symptoms, and restore the Motion of the Blood and animal Spirits, to an Equilibrium; which being done, we may in due time expect the miliary Pustles, generated or formed of a Matter rightly prepared.

FOR edulcorating the Acidity of the Blood, and nervous Juice, (whence come the Coagulations of the Blood, and the Secretions of the Serum) the alkaline Medicaments, and especially the Testaceous, are to be chosen; of which sort are Crabs-eyes, prepared Pearls, and the like; and also for diminishing their Serosity, those Things which promote a mild and continued Sweating: of which number, the *Gascoign's Powder*, *Goa Stone*, and *Oriental Bezoar*, are the principal. For by their repeated Use for some days, the Faults of the Blood and nervous Liquid are corrected; and the Pulse being restored to a stronger and more equal Motion, hastens forward the Eruption of the miliary Pustles. Truly, if no Regard was to be had to the Diaphoresis, nor to any other Indication,

G saving .

saving the exalting of the Blood and animal Spirits, the hotter Cardiacks, as Snake-root, or the like, or even Wine itself might be safely and plentifully taken: but these and the like things seldom obtain a place in this Fever; that is, for driving out the miliary Pustles: for a rapid Fermentation of the Blood, and a cotemporary Secretion of the morbidick Matter, cannot consist together; and oftentimes a Delirium, convulsive Motions, and such like Accidents, are the Effects or Consequences of heating Remedies. Therefore all Secretions, whether perform'd by Nature, or Art, proceed most happily in a slow and gentle manner; which same thing is obtained by testaceous Medicines: for whilst they encourage a moderate Heat, they at the same time also edulcorate, and promote a breathing Sweat.

For diminishing the Serosity, blistering Plaisters also answer very well that Intention; as likewise for preventing Coagulations, by virtue of their volatile Salt: wherefore no other Remedy doth more allay the hurry of the animal Spirits, and cause Sleep, or rouse up the depressed Spirits, than the recited Epispasticks. For by reason of the  
morbick



morbifick Matter being partly lessen'd by their Assistance, Nature can more easily subdue and throw off the residue, by her own usual way; so far are they from hindering the Eruption of the Pustles. Neither yet are many blistering Plaisters to be apply'd at once, but one after another, unless some grievous Symptom require it: and it is to be observed, that as soon as the former Blister is dry'd up, another ought immediately to be rais'd; seeing I have often found all the Symptoms to be exacerbated, or run higher; just upon the drying up of the former Vesications, and to become milder again, on the raising of other Blisters.

IN the Year 1697, some Persons being seiz'd with this Fever, were affected, not only with a Pain of the Head, but also with a Swelling of it; yet by the successive Application of Vesicatories; it daily lessen'd; a Swelling of the Forehead went away, by applying them behind the Ears; and that of the Temples and Eyes, by blistering between the Shoulders; and in like manner, that of the Cheeks, Lips and Jaws, by others laid upon the Arms, Thighs, and Legs, as will more fully be shewn in some of the follow-

ing Histories. And it is to be noted, that in the least Interval of time, between the drying up of a former Blister, and the raising of another, that both the Pain and Swelling were increased.

IN the Year 1704, a Pain of the Jaws seiz'd several in this Fever, resembling that of the Squinfy; which Symptom being perceived, tho' it kill'd many suddenly, yet by a gentle and continu'd Perspiration, it was so far subdued, that all those escaped, who fell under my Care.

IN this Fever, cathartick or purging Medicines are seldom to be admitted, unless some great Symptom indicate the same; but there is often room allow'd for an emollient Clyster to cleanse the first Passages: neither is Blood-letting to be permitted, but upon some urgent Necessity; as if an Asthma, Pleurisy, or the like, should indicate the Use of this Remedy.

THE Passions of the Mind are to be avoided in this Fever; and whatsoever things put the animal Spirits into a Commotion, whether they be grateful, or ingrateful, are hurtful. Composure in Bed is chiefly to be consider'd, and commanded; for by a contrary

trary Regimen us'd in the beginning of this Fever, the Matter of the miliary Pustles moving towards the Skin, being repell'd elsewhere, produces dangerous Symptoms; and if, to which Symptoms, such Medicines be annexed, as are unfit for the primary Distemper, either Death, or a chronical Effect succeeds, without any Eruption of Pustles after. Whence we learn the reason why Child-bed Women escape more happily in this Fever; to wit, for this very Cause, that by keeping themselves quiet and calm in Bed, they naturally fall into a mild and continu'd Sweating; and instead of heating Medicines, they are nourish'd with suitable Food, or Spoon-meats: for it is often observed, that those, who seem to be well enough while in Bed, are immediately, upon their rising, seiz'd with so great a failing of the Spirits, that they seem just a dying, and some of them have suddenly expired: those also who too rashly forsake their Bed, thinking themselves only troubled with the Vapours, do immediately become much worse.

AN Instance hereof I lately met with in Mrs. *Shepherd*, living in *Bartolomew-Lane*, who had Mr. *Lancashire* for her Apothecary;



cary; she labour'd under an Oppression of the Breast, with Sighing, and a Confusion or Hurry of the inward Senses, as likewise a Palpitation of the Heart; which Symptoms, both herself and Family judged to be the Vapours, therefore they thought it necessary that she should leave her Bed; but she had no sooner put on her Clothes, than Tremors and convulsive Motions were added to the recited Symptoms. Wherefore, I being call'd in, found by the Oppression of her Breast, with Sighing, and Sinking of the Spirits, that she labour'd under a miliary Fever, and was in great danger, and could not possibly escape, but by a gentle and continu'd Sweating; therefore I order'd her to lie quiet in Bed, and be kept free from Company, and that a blistering Plaister should be applied between her Shoulders, and the following Bolus taken, with a Julep every sixth Hour.

*Take Gascoign's Pouder, Sperma Ceti, each one Scruple; Saffron, six Grains; Syrup of Cowslips, as much as will make a Bolus.*

By virtue of which Method, the Case succeeded so well, that within two Days time  
the

the convulsive Motions were almost quite gone off, and the miliary Pustles now arising at length, grew daily higher, and the Serum contained in them seem'd to thicken and whiten more and more, even to their drying away.

CHILD-BED Women labouring under this Fever, and leaving their Bed too soon, are sometimes surpriz'd with sudden Death; as happen'd to Mrs. *Barkley*, to whom altho' I was call'd, yet she was dead before I got to her. Her Friends thought she had only been troubled with the Vapours, and therefore would have her to rise, discourse, and act, as if she was well in Health; but I being inform'd of a Pain in her Thigh, an Oppression of the Breast, Sighings and Sinking of the Spirits, judg'd that she perish'd under a miliary Fever: and a Candle being brought, I saw very many miliary Pustles yet standing visible upon her Breast; and no doubt but this Patient died so suddenly, by the cold Air repelling, or driving back the Matter of the Pustles into the Nerves. Which same Accident I remember to have happen'd in a like Case, to certain Women in Travail; therefore when I am call'd to such Pa-

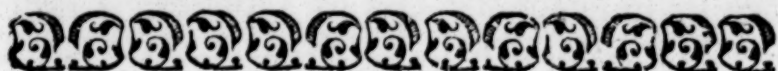
tients, and see the pathognomonick Signs of a miliary Fever, I order the Patient to keep in Bed, and compose herself, in order for the Birth.

UPON opening the Body of the said deceased Gentlewoman, I found nothing amiss, saving a Polypus, which arising from the same Cause, as the Fever itself, that is, an acid Serosity, could not be judged as the Cause of her Death.

IT is also often observed, that those Women who seem to be pretty well in Bed; if they rise out of it, perceive so great a failure, or sinking away of the Spirits, that they seem even ready to die; of which thing I shall give an Example in the History of Mrs. *Smith's* Case, living in *Bartholomew-Close*. And therefore, let this Caution be observed, both by Women in Labour, and those in Child-bed; that if they perceive, without any evident Cause, an Oppression of the Breast, and a Languor, (or Faintness,) that they take special Care to be speedily delivered, by the Midwife's assistance (without taking notice of the prattling of the good Women, whatever they may argue to the contrary) and confine themselves to bed, for the



Ch. 7.            *a Miliary Fever.*            89  
the sake of promoting a long-continued  
*Diaphoresis*, or gentle Sweating.



C H A P. VII.

*Of the Cure of the Symptoms of a  
Miliary Fever.*

**T**IS my Opinion, that every one of  
the Symptoms are to be opposed by  
the same Remedies, which we would use if  
they appeared solitary, unless some Symptom  
forbid it; which is to be known by  
a skilful Physician.

A Pain of the Head, or of any other Part,  
is appeased much sooner, by a mild and  
continued *Diaphoresis*, than by Opiates; like  
as we see the Pains in Spotted Fevers, and  
the Small Pox, can by no means be relieved,  
until the Matter to be expelled, appear upon  
the Skin. Therefore when I am called either  
to a Woman in Labour, or seized with any  
other Pain, and find both a Defect of Spi-  
rits, and a quick and weakly Pulse; I usu-  
ally, setting aside *Hypnoticks*, follow Nature's  
Method,

Method, and immediately endeavour to raise a Sweat; but if the Violence of the Pain should indicate the Use of Opiates, I order *Diaphoreticks* to be mixed therewith: otherwise, they either do not abate the Pain, or else they bring some mischief in its stead. But if the Pain be Pleuritick, or shews an Inflammation elsewhere, then Bleeding is rarely, or scarce ever to be omitted.

As often as hot and cold Fits return alternately and irregularly, as generally they are wont to do, a mild breathing Sweat, promoted by *Gascoign's Powder*, is very available, provided it be taken without heating Medicines: which Remedy, tho' it be little esteem'd by some, yet I have many times experienc'd its Virtue. And this, out of many other Examples, will plainly appear in this one Case of Mrs. *Bolton*, Daughter to Mr. *Shaler* an Apothecary. On the second Day after her Delivery, she perceived a Pain in the lower and lateral Part of the *Abdomen*, near the Joint of the Hip; which vanishing out of that Part, an Heat and Coldness alternately succeeded, and she was also seized with an Oppression of the Breast,

Breast, Sighing, and Faintness of the Spirits, with Watchings: and at length, after some Days, the miliary Pustles broke out; and by the sole Use of *Gascoign's* Powder, taken every sixth Hour, to keep up a breathing Sweat, and forbidding her all Disturbance of Mind, and nourishing the Patient with Spoon-Meats, and a little *Canary* Wine, she, by confining herself to Bed for fourteen Days after the Pustles were come out, recovered her former and perfect Health; tho' before her Delivery, an Hectick Heat, a Cough, and a Difficulty of Breathing, threatened her with a Consumption. Therefore it is manifest, that several being seiz'd with this Fever, are much hardlier restored to Health, where either due Care hath been neglected in the Beginning, as supposing the Patient to be only Hysterical, or by an improper Use of very heating Remedies, expelling the morbidick Matter, not critically, but symptomatically. And it may further be noted, that if, during the Course of this Fever, the said Powder had only, for Experiment sake, been omitted; the Sweating not only stop'd, but all the Symptoms seem'd

to



to turn for the worse ; so also, by repeating it again, every thing became more hopeful.

THE Watchings are relieved by Blistering, and lying quiet in Bed, avoiding all Noise, and Disturbance of Mind.

AND for the Delirium, the *Diaphoretick* Antimony, taken alone, is very serviceable ; which, altho' it be look'd upon by some Physicians as an useles and dead Calx, yet I have often prescribed it, and always by it self ; not only in Watchings, but also in a Delirium, with the desired Success.

THE Watchings are likewise very often subdued by a continued breathing Sweat : for the effecting of which, if the aforesaid Powder should fail, the Spirit of Harts-horn is preferable to all other Medicines, being taken rather in Sage Posset-drink, than in Sage-Tea, by reason it affords more Nourishment ; a necessary Circumstance in this Fever.

IF ever Opiates are to be given in this Distemper, 'tis after Blistering, and in case of an obstinate Looseness, or a delay'd Eruption of the Pustles. The Confection of *Fracastorius*, or *Venice Treacle*, has the preference,

I never found any thing, which more happily appeases convulsive Motions in this Fever, than to anoint all the Joints with Effence of Amber, and giving often inwardly twenty Drops of the same, in any suitable Liquor.

IN an Oppression of the Breast, with Sighing, especially being join'd with a convulsive Asthma; the same things generally, that is, a mild and continued Sweat, Spirit of Harts-horn, and blistering Plaisters, are very serviceable.

IN a Faintness of Spirits, I never found any thing more available, than Treacle-Water, taken either alone, or in some Vehicle, with a few Drops of *Sal volatile oleosum* in it, and a little Powder of Saffron; especially, if a Palpitation of the Heart accompanies the same.

IN Tremors, the animal Spirits are to be refreshed with suitable Medicines; of which, Saffron excels, together with nourishing Spoon-Meats, as Chicken-Broth, and the like.

IN an universal Convulsion, arising chiefly from a Translation of the morbidick Matter inwardly, I successfully made use of Cupping,  
with

with Scarification ; afterwards, I am wont to order heating, and volatile Spirits, to be put into the Patient's mouth, and likewise Clysters to be injected ; which, in Convulsions, especially of Children, do a great deal of Service.

A Sicknefs and Nauseousness, with a Heat of the Breast, are Signs of an imminent Thrush ; which Symptoms are mitigated by a continued *Diaphoresis*, until the Tongue be cover'd over with the *Aphthæ*. And 'tis observable, that at the sametime the Thrush increaseth, the miliary Pustles wither away ; and on the contrary, as soon as the Tongue gets clear of the Thrush, the miliary Pustles are elevated, and sometimes the Reliques of the Fever are derived, after the drying up of the Pustles, into the Nourishment of the *Aphthæ*.

I generally restrain the Vomiting, by adding ten Grains of Salt of Wormwood to one Scruple of *Gascoign's* Powder, especially if a feverish Heat returns at certain Intervals ; unless some Symptom (as an Inflammation of the Tonfils, which is increased by the Use of a Lixivial Salt) should forbid it.



IN a *Diarrhœa*, which I have often known to be augmented by Astringents, or another worse Symptom to arise upon its being suppressed, I order a blistering Plaister with good Success; that by the conjoined Efficacy of this, and the Sweating, the ferrous Matter may be revelled from the intestinal Glandules: I also prescribe one Scruple of Pearl, to be taken either alone, or with some suitable *Diaphoretick*, and repeated for some times.

I have very frequently prov'd the Efficacy of Blistering against a Chronical *Diarrhœa*; an Instance whereof I have now before me, in Mrs. *Washta*, a Child-bed Woman, the Wife of a *Spanish* Merchant, dwelling in *Cloak-Lane*, to whom Mr. *Sherwood* was Apothecary. She was first taken with a Shivering, and afterwards with hot and cold Fits returning irregularly; as also with an Oppression of the Breast, Sighing, and Sinking of the Spirits; her Pulse was likewise weak, and very quick, and she was troubled with Watchings, even 'till the Thrush arose upon her Tongue: but about the time of its Appearance, she became very drowsy, like as Infants are, in the time of the Thrush. She  
was

was also affected with a Sickneſs of the Stomach, and a Loofeneſs, by which unlucky Accident the *Lochia* became ſuppreſſed; but by her keeping to the following Courſe for ſeveral Days, I reſtor'd this Gentlewoman to her perfect Health.

*Take Sperma Ceti, Gaſcoign's Pouder, each one Scruple; Saffron, five Grains; Syrup of Cowſlips, as much as will make a Bolus, to be taken every ſixth Hour, in one Spoonful of a common Julep; and a bliſtering Plaſter to be apply'd between her Shoulders.*

By whoſe uſe, the miliary Puſtles appear'd, and the Loofeneſs gradually abated; and with the *Aphthæ* ariſing up afterwards, the miliary Puſtles increaſed in bigneſs, without the help of Aſtringents: which kind of Medicines the Patient had in readineſs indeed, yet ſhe neither took them, nor had any need of them.

If the *Tberiaca*, or any other Opiate ſhould ſeem to be requir'd, the ſame is moſt proſperouſly uſed, after the Application of Veficatories, which infringes the bad Effects of Opiates.

SUDORIFICKS being mixed with Opiates, renders their Effects more powerful and certain; and out of many Examples hereof, I shall give you one of a certain Gentlewoman, named *Roberts*; who on the second Day after Delivery was seiz'd with a Cholick Pain, very violent, and fixed to the Belly, yet without any Vomiting or Purging: wherefore I was obliged to order a hundred Drops of liquid *Laudanum* to be taken in one hour and a half's time; and a little after, by giving her somewhat a larger Dose of *Gaſcoign's Powder*, and *Sal volatile oleofum*, ſhe fell into a Sweat for ſeveral Hours, and the Pain went off, without leaving any Complaint behind it. But it happen'd otherwiſe to the ſame Patient, and in the ſame Caſe, under the Care of another learned Phyſician: for he, by giving *Laudanum* without Sudorificks, eas'd her of the Pain indeed, yet ſhe complain'd of a certain Inquietude following it, for a long while after. And I am fully ſatisfy'd, that all Evacuations are generally ſuppreſſed, by the taking of *Laudanum* alone; which, if it ſhould happen otherwiſe, 'tis perhaps not owing to the *Laudanum*, but to ſome other Accident. Much after a

H

like

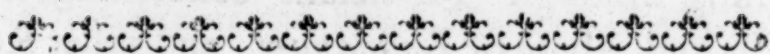


like manner, as if a Looseness should follow, upon the taking of the *Peruvian Bark*, or drinking Claret Wine; by reason of the abundance of morbid Matter, or a Weakness of the intestinal Fibres, or some certain Antipathy. Neither doth the Sweat flowing out sometimes after a Dose of *Laudanum*, and the Swelling up of the Small Pox, argue any thing; neither of which immediately depend on the Nature of the *Laudanum*, but rather on the Condition or State of the Disease. For as the Blood, in Fevers, during the Fermentation, is mov'd with greater Velocity, and Nature has not leisure to perform the Secretions; for which cause the Patient pisses a thin Urine, but when it is ended, they void it thick and troubled, with an *Hypostasis* or Sediment: So in like manner, where too quick a Motion of the Blood is repress'd by the taking of *Laudanum*, the Nerves are relaxed, and the Pores set open: hence, the Sweat in Fevers, and Pus or Matter in the Small Pox, is more easily ejected. Therefore the Nature of a Medicine is not to be defined from any remote or uncertain thing, but from the proxime Effect thereof; for *Laudanum*, in  
some

some Persons, moves the Belly. Which Rule being well observed, the Disputes arising amongst Physicians concerning the Use and Abuse of *Laudanum*, and other Remedies, would not be so common, and a more friendly and honourable Agreement might be hoped for.

THIS brings to my remembrance, a memorable Effect of *Laudanum*, in a certain Woman, living at the Sign of the *Sun* in *Chancery-Lane*: she was seiz'd, after a Miscarriage, with a most violent Cholick-Pain; for which, she had taken large and repeated Doses of *Laudanum*; whence followed a Suppression of Urine, Stools, and Lochial Flux, with an exceeding Swelling of the Belly, denouncing Death at hand. But after I had made a very strict Enquiry from the very Beginning of the Disease, I viewed the Prescriptions of a Physician that had been there before me. I presently knew that the above-mentioned Symptoms proceeded from the Abuse of *Laudanum*; therefore I order'd a Clyster to be injected; and as soon as its Operation was over, all the Symptoms vanished, to the great Astonishment of the By-standers, by reason they

were not owing to the Distemper, but to the undue Use of *Laudanum*.



## C H A P. VIII.

### *Of a Compound Miliary Fever.*

**A** COMPOUND miliary Fever, is where the miliary Pustles are interspersed with red papillary Pustles, or Spots, commonly called a Rash, or with the Small Pox or Measles. The Symptoms are much the same, as in a *Synochus*, or continual Fever: yet the Patients are more oppressed with a Sinking of the Spirits, and Sighings, they are also more inclined to Watchings, and their Urine is liker that of Persons in Health.

SOMETIMES, in a Fever, the miliary Pustles are not only intermixed with those red Pustles, but they also remain, after the others are intirely withered away. In the Small Pox and Measles, the miliary Pustles generally proceed, or go before, and accompany them in the Beginning.

IN

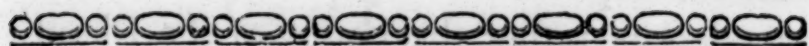


IN a compound miliary Fever, the Symptoms declare rather the Faults of the Blood, than of the nervous Genus; to wit, where the Pulse is quick and strong, the Heat vehement, the Tongue dry, and the Thirst very urgent; but in a simple miliary Fever, contrarywise: yet the flagging of the Spirits, and the Oppression about the Breast, causing Sighs, are Symptoms common to both.

As to the Cure, where miliary Pustles accompany the Small Pox and Measles, somewhat warmer diaphoretick Medicines may more safely be adhibited, than where the Small Pox are solitary or alone.

THE external cold Air, or any sort of cold Regimen whatever, is dangerous, and sometimes the Cause of sudden Death, even at that time, when most of the Symptoms promise a hopeful Event of the Distemper.

WHEREFORE, even warm Opiates, as *Diafcordium*, and the like things, are more successfully prescribed, than the Syrup of white Poppies, or *Laudanum*; as often as the miliary Pustles are conjoined with the Small Pox.



## C H A P. IX.

*Of certain Diseases following a  
Miliary Fever.*

**B**ESIDES the former described Consequences of a miliary Fever, and others which I am about to treat of in the following Histories; there are two, which somewhat more frequently follow the same, and that is a Swelling of the Legs and Feet, and an hectic Heat.

A Swelling of the Feet and Legs, and likewise of the Thighs and Groin; happens sometimes without, but oftner with a severe Pain, preceding the Tumor, or Swelling: and this same Tumor ariseth from the Reliques of the morbidick matter, being heaped together, and not rightly cured, in these Fevers. And although I could produce many Examples of this matter, yet it may here suffice, to subjoin the Method whereby I am wont to disperse the Malady.

AND that is, a Prescription of purging Pills with Opium, or some other Opiate, to  
be

be taken every Night. The Opiate I mostly make use of, is the *Pil. de Cynoglossa*, to half a Scruple: But I chuse the Cathartick according to the Indications; as for instance, in a Loss of Appetite and Digestion, half a Dram of the Stomach Pill; and when the *Lochia* or *Menses* are suppressed, the *Pil. Fætida*, or *Aloëphangina*; adding also sometimes four or five Grains of the Resin of Jalap; and sometimes I order a Draught of the bitter Decoction, without *Senna*, to be taken twice a day. And if a little stronger purging be required, I give them every other Night, and order some stomachick Decoction to be used in the intervals of Purging: and by this Method I have been very often successful, after several other Remedies have been used in vain.

BUT if the Swelling be indolent, or without Pain, I give the Catharticks, without Opiates; and if it accompanies the miliary Fever, as a Symptom, it vanishes away, by only keeping up a breathing Sweat.

THE Spirit of Scurvy-grass, both Plain, and Purging, are of excellent Service in this Case. I experienced the efficacy of the plain or simple Spirit on Mr. *Bellasis*, about eighty



Years of Age, who being seiz'd with a vehement Fever, was commended to my Care by her Royal Majesty: in whom, a Swelling arose, at the going away of the Fever, from his Groin, even to the Toes, which yielded at last, after Blistering had been try'd in vain, to the simple Spirit of Scurvy-grass.

AND I met with the same Success from the conjoined use of the simple and compound purging Spirit, in Mrs. *Lane*, who for some Years before, being in Child-bed, was affected with a vehement Pain, and Swelling, reaching from the Groin, down to her very Toes: she had been under the Care of two eminent Physicians, but all to no effect. Yet by her taking from twenty to thirty Drops, of the simple Spirit of Scurvy-grass, thrice a Day, in any convenient Vehicle; and a hundred Drops of the purging Spirit, every third Day, with a *Matthew's* Pill at bed-time, on the Days she purged, she became perfectly well.

AN heftick Heat, loss of Appetite, and lack of Spirits, have place amongst those Accidents, which supervene a miliary Fever, especially if the Patients leave their Bed too soon; whereof I have seen many Examples.

THE

THE Method which I here successfully use, is of this sort ; the Patient takes every Morning for some Days, ten or fifteen Grains of the Salt of Wormwood, in a small Draught of the *Spa*-water ; and after that, by degrees two Pints more of the same Water, that is, if the Spirits be greatly sunk ; otherwise the Salt may be taken in a Draught of *Bath*-waters, drinking after it a Quart more of the same, and after the same manner ; that by these means the Reliques of the offending Acidity in this Fever, where-ever lodged or deposited, may be excerned or cast out along with the aforementioned Salt and Water. But if by the use of the Salt of Wormwood, the Head should become pained ; I order some lenitive Medicine to be taken every third or fourth Day at Bed-time ; and all salt and four Things to be avoided in the Diet ; and too great Motion of Body and Mind to be eschewed : for I have often known a Relapse to happen from any of these. Neither do the Relapses of an intermitting Fever more certainly occur from a preposterous use of the *Peruvian* Bark, at any time, (than from the recited ;) a remarkable Instance whereof, I met with in  
Mrs.

Mrs. *Warrand*, dwelling in *Milk-street*, and even just a dying; after two other famous Physicians had prescribed for her, yet ineffectually, even the Asses Milk, with the testaceous Pouders, and especially Pearls, which sometimes are wont to do great service.



HISTORY





# HISTORY I.

## *Of a Miliary Fever, with an Apoplexy.*

**L** Was call'd *July* 16, 1697, to that most worthy Gentleman, Mr. *Muschamp*, Husband to the Right Honourable Vice-Countess of *Lanesborough*, living in *Pall-Mall*, to whom Mr. *Maltbas* was Apothecary, (and at that time her late Majesty's.) The Patient was in the fifty-sixth Year of his Age, of a phlegmatick-sanguine Constitution, and fat: he was a Man of Thought and Business, and for some time past had been afflicted with an Asthma, and a nephritick Pain, and had voided with his Urine some small Stones, by the Use of Linseed Oil, taken to three Spoonfuls every Night, according to my Advice. For some Weeks last past, he complain'd of an inward Heat, and after that, of a Fainting, or Sinking

ing of the Spirits, without any evident or manifest Cause.

ON the above-mention'd Day he was seiz'd suddenly with an Apoplexy : so that, from the now recited Antecedents, together with the snoring Respiration, resembling a deep Sleep, and the abolishing of all the external Senses ; I concluded as a certainty, that it was owing, rather to a serous, than to a grumous stagnating Blood, as the wan Colour of his Face demonstrated, and will more evidently be made appear from my Observations, which if God grant me Life and Leisure, I design to publish, concerning one sort of Apoplexy, arising from a stagnated, and extravasated grumous Blood ; and another sort, from a serous.

IN order to rouse up the Motion of the stagnating serous Blood, and remove the load of the Stomach and Guts, whereby the Head is often affected ; I prescribed the following Emetick, or vomiting Powder.

*Take Salt of Vitriol, three Drams ; to be divided into six Doses : whereof let him take each of them in one Spoonful of compound Walnut-water, drinking a Draught of Carduus Posset-Drink after them.*

Hist. I.      *with an Apoplexy.*      109

I also ordered the Spirit of *Sal Armoniack* to be holden frequently to his Nostrils; and to free the Patient, both from the Remains of the Filth in his Stomach, as likewise from that of the vomiting Powder, I prescribed the following Pills.

*Take Quercetan's Tartar Pill, one Scruple;  
Resin of Jalap, four Grains; Syrup of  
Buckthorn, as much as will form them  
into Pills; to be taken as soon as the O-  
peration of the Vomit is over.*

And for diminishing the serous Latex or Juice, and quickening yet more the Motion of the Blood; I order'd blistering Plaisters to be applied, and the following spirituous Mixture to be taken.

*Take Sal volatile oleosum, four Scruples;  
compound Spirit of Lavender, two Drams;  
mix them together, and let him take  
twenty Drops thereof in a Draught of  
Barley-water, sweet'ned with Syrup of  
Violets.*

I order'd this Vehicle, with an intent, both to gently increase the Operation of the Pills, and also prevent a sharpness of Urine, and  
Pain



Pain of the Kidneys, arising from the Vesicatories: and lastly, that Plaisters, made of equal Parts, of the cephalick Plaister with Euphorbium, and *Burgundy* Pitch, should be laid to the Soles of his Feet.

ON the seventeenth Day of the said Month, the Attendants told me, that immediately after the Operation of the Vomit, the Patient rous'd up from his Sleeping and Snoring, and recovered all his Senses.

THE Symptoms then appearing, were a Swelling of the Face, and whole Head, which was very common that Year in a miliary Fever; also a feverish Heat, a frequent, but weak Pulse, with a Sinking of the Spirits, and a violent Oppression of the Breast, with Sighing, occasioned by the malignity of the Distemper, and not by too great Evacuations; inasmuch, as the Pulse, after those were over, was no weaker than before: neither did it suffer any Alteration, as often as the Patient complain'd of a Defect of Spirits. The Urine was of a watry Thinness, and plentiful enough; the Tongue cover'd over with a white and viscid Humour; the Thirst little or none, although he got no Sleep: from which Symptoms, and especially from  
the

the Oppression of the Breast, with Sighing, and Sinking of the Spirits, (which I take for the essential or pathognomonick Signs;) I prognosticated this would prove a miliary Fever, and that the Pustles were to be expected in their due time: neither would the Apoplexy indeed, if it had not been a Symptom, but a primary Distemper, have vanish'd away so suddenly and perfectly as it did.

THAT I might then, according to my usual Method, in this Distemper, encourage a mild and continued Sweat, and oppose the irregular Returns of hot and cold Fits, and at length procure a favourable Eruption of the Pustles; I prescribed the following:

*Take Gascoign's Pouder, half a Dram; let it be taken every sixth Hour, in one Spoonful of the following Julep, washing it down with four or five Spoonfuls more of the same.*

*Take Milk-water, six Ounces; Lime-Tree-Flower-water, four Ounces; compound Piony, six Drams; prepared Pearl, one Dram; white Sugar, as much as will make a Julep.*

I also order'd him to continue the Use of the Barley-Water, with Syrup of Violets, that by diluting, I might both provide against the Nephritick Pain, and also supply sufficient Matter for maintaining the *Diaphoresis*: but lest the Patient's Spirits should fail, by too cold a Regimen, I had a mind to add twenty Drops of the former prescribed spirituous Mixture, to every Draught of the *Apozem*, or Barley-Water, that I might not omit satisfying somewhat of the Indications, however contrary; in which thing, the Art of Healing doth chiefly consist.

FOR the tough Matter covering the Tongue, I order'd a Mucilage of the Seeds of Quinces and Flea-wort, sweeten'd with the Syrup of Raspberries, to be taken a Spoonfull now and then, swallowing it leisurely down.

ON the eighteenth Day, the Swelling of the Head abated, by the Efficacy of the Veficatory; the Urine was somewhat more coloured, and less in quantity; the Spirits, by help of a moderate Sweat, and the aforesaid Cordial-Mixture, were not so greatly eclipsed; yet they were still flat or depressed, causing Sighs, and Complaints of a Weight  
lying



lying upon the Breast; which things being considered, I determined to persist in a Repetition of all the Remedies hitherto used.

ON the nineteenth Day, the Symptoms the same as before, saving that the Head began to be a little heavy, and the Belly, notwithstanding the Use of the Barley-Water with Syrup of Violets, was somewhat costive: for which Symptoms, as likewise to prevent a Pain in the Kidneys, I prescribed the following Clyster:

*Take the common Decoction for a Clyster, eight Ounces; Honey of Mercury, three Ounces; brown Sugar, a sufficient Quantity; mix them together for a Clyster.*

ON the twentieth, the Head, by the Use of the Clyster, was freed from the Heaviness; but, by reason of the Blisters drying up sooner than was meet, the aforesaid Swelling, the Faintness, and Oppression of the Breast, seem'd to be somewhat renewed, but without any other Symptom arising; therefore I ordered Blistering-Plaisters to be laid behind the Ears, and four Ounces of compound Piony-Water to be added to a Quart of the Barley-Decoction, and to every Draught

# I

thereof

thereof, fifteen Drops of the compound Spirit of Lavender; and if these did not prove fully effectual, that one Spoonful or two of Treacle-Water should be adhibited, and the Clyster repeated, about Five o' Clock in the Evening.

ON the twenty first and twenty second Days, seeing all the Symptoms were milder, the former Prescriptions were to be continued, adding only Plaisters for the Soles of the Feet.

ON the twenty third, the Ulcerations of the last Blisters being now even dried up, the Head swelled anew, and the Spirits were more depressed. For which Cause, I commanded Blistering-Plaisters to be applied to the Wrists, and the Powder, Julep, and Decoction to be continued, and the Clyster to be repeated.

ON the twenty fourth, all the Symptoms hopeful, excepting the pale Urine, and an Heaviness of the Head, with a certain Drowsiness: wherefore, departing from the former Method, seeing a Translation of the morbidick Matter was to be feared, I prescribed the following Pills:

*Take Quercetan's Tartar-Pills, one Scruple;  
Resin of Jalap, four Grains; Syrup of  
Rhubarb, as much as will form it into  
Pills, to be taken forthwith.*

And the Use of the Barley-Water, as last prepared, to be continued, with large Blistering-Plaisters to be applied to the inside of his Thighs.

ON the twenty fifth, the Urine somewhat better coloured, the Head in good Order, the Spirits revived, and the miliary Pustles broke out upon the Breast.

IF any one should here object against the above-mentioned Purging, as if contrary to the Eruption of the Pustles, the Effect itself answers the Objection. And it ought likewise to be remembred here, that this Gentleman was of a fat Habit of Body; neither was the Swelling of the Head any thing hindered, by the Vomiting and Purging prescribed at first, but rather spurr'd forward, by lessening the abundance of morbidick Matter.

WHEN I now saw the miliary Pustles to spring up, I ordered the *Gascoign's Powder* to be taken every fourth Hour, in one Spoonful of the following Julep.



*Take Carduus-Water, Baum-Water, and Barley Cinnamon'd, each three Ounces; Epidemick, one Ounce and half; prepared Pearl, one Dram; and with a sufficient Quantity of Loaf-Sugar, make a Julep.*

And likewise, that the Patient should take with the Barley-Water, a small Draught of the following *Apozem*:

*Take Roots of Scorzonera, one Ounce; candied Orange-Peel, six Drams; Leaves of Baum, Goats-rue, each one Handful; of the Cordial Flowers, each one Pugil and half; Carduus-Seeds, four Drams; boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Spring-Water, to one Pint; to the strained Liquor add two Ounces of Epidemick Water; mix, and make an Apozem.*

And that he should take by turns, two Spoonfuls of Treacle-Water, for this reason; that in this Fever, especially in the Declination, the back part of the Hands are cold, while the Palms are hot.

ON the twenty sixth, seeing all the Symptoms

toms were still milder, I thought fit to continue the use of the last Prescriptions.

ON the twenty seventh, the miliary Pustles were increased in Number and Bigness; therefore, I substituted this, in lieu of the last prescribed Julep.

*Take Baum-Water and Barley-Cinnamon'd, each five Ounces; compound Scordium-Water, one Ounce and half; Epidemick, one Ounce; Syrup of Citron-Peels, as much as will sweeten it for a Julep; whereof he may take a small Draught, when faint or sick.*

ON the twenty eighth, the Pustles seem'd to be yet more risen up, and the Spirits no ways faulty; yet seeing the back of the Hands continued cold, I had a mind to continue the last Prescriptions.

ON the twenty ninth, the Fever began to decline; wherefore, I ordered the Julep to be repeated, and a Clyster to be injected.

ON the thirtieth, all the Symptoms were gone off; yet because he complained of some Sourness in his Stomach, I prescribed one Scruple of prepared Pearl, to be taken in one Spoonful of the following Julep, oftentimes a day.

*Take Milk-Water, Baum, and Barley Cinnamon'd Waters, each three Ounces; Epidemick, one Ounce; pearl'd Sugar a sufficient Quantity: mix and make a Julep.*

Afterwards, that he should keep to the Use of the Barley-water, with some Drops of compound Spirit of Lavender; and also to the Julep, for two or three Days: and lastly, drink *Stretham Waters*, boil'd from four Pints to two, repeating it thrice. By which Remedies he was perfectly freed from his Apoplexy, Fever, and Affect of the Kidneys.



## HIST. II.

### *Of a Miliary Fever, with a Palsy of the lower Parts.*

ABOUT the End of *December* 1705, that most polite and learned Gentleman, *Dr. Garth*, and my self were call'd to the *Lady Throgmorton*, then a Widow, and  
Daughter



Hist. 2. *with a Palsy of the lower Parts.* 119

Daughter to her Grace the Dutches of *Northumberland*, some Days before she was brought to bed, to whom Mr. *Birch* was Apothecary: she was molested with almost a perpetual Vomiting and Sicknes; to these also was added, a costiveness of the Belly, and want of Appetite; a Cough, difficulty of Breathing, and a Sinking of the Spirits; all which were supposed to happen through Sorrow, for her late deceased Husband.

IN the first place, we prescribed a Plaister to be laid on the Stomach, and *Stretham* Waters to be taken with Salt of Wormwood, with an intent to rectify the Motion or Disorder of the Stomach and Guts: hence truly a sparer Vomiting; but the Spirits droop'd a little, which notwithstanding recruited, partly after the Lady was brought to bed, by means of a continued Diaphoresis, or breathing Sweat.

BUT about the third Day of her lying in Child-bed, the lower Parts being seiz'd with a Palsy, lost their motive Faculty, and the next Night her Spirits were so greatly sunk, that she fell even into Swooning: wherefore my aforesaid Colleague being call'd up in the Night, prescribed blistering Plaisters to be

applied forthwith to the Thighs; and the following Bolus to be taken.

*Take Volatile Salt of Amber, eight Grains; Saffron, four Grains; Gascoign's Powder, one Scruple; Confection of Alkermes without Perfumes, as much as will make a Bolus, to be swallowed down in any proper Julep.*

The next Morning we found the Patient to be much chearfuller, but her Palsy nothing abated; and moreover a small and painful Swelling was joined thereto. I said, that I had sometimes known a Palsy to arise in a Miliary Fever, by the morbifick Matter falling down into the Limbs: so immediately approaching the Patient, we beheld the miliary Pustles upon her naked Breast, and owned the miliary Fever for an original Distemper: whence unanimously we agreed, that Diaphoretick Medicines were the most necessary of all others; and on the fifth of *January* we prescribed the following.

*Take Gascoign's Powder, one Scruple; Saffron, ten Grains; Confection of Alkermes without Perfumes, as much as will make*

**Hist. 2.** *with a Palsy of the lower Parts.* 121

*a Bolus, to be taken every sixth Hour, in one Spoonful of the following Julep, washing it down with four or five Spoonfuls more of the same.*

*Take Black Cherry-water, ten Ounces; compound Briony, two Ounces; white Sugar, as much as is sufficient to make a Julep.*

ON the sixth Day the Patient was somewhat brisker, and her Breast freer from the Oppression; yet the Difficulty of Breathing, Cough, and Watchings still troubled her: wherefore we added to the last prescribed Bolus, the following Draught.

*Take Pennyroyal and Rue-waters, each one Ounce; Treacle-water, half an Ounce; Syrup of white Poppies, four Drams; Tincture of Castor, ten Drops; mix them.*

ON the seventh Day the Spirits moderately recruited, the Expectoration easier, and the Eruption of the miliary Pustles more conspicuous: therefore we order'd the Bolus with the Julep, and the Night-Draught to be repeated.

ON



ON the eighth Day all the Symptoms were become milder, excepting the Palsy, and a slight sort of hysterick Convulsion on the Muscles of the Larynx: therefore we order'd, besides the former Prescriptions, Pills made of Castor, six Grains; and *Assa Fœtida*, twelve Grains; divided into six Pills: and two of them to be taken every Night.

ON the ninth Day the Difficulty of Breathing far greater than before, and joined with a vehement pleuritick Pain of the Side, we fear'd a bad Event from Venæsection; to wit, lest the miliary Pustles should go back thereby; but the urgent Symptoms prevailed, and Blood was drawn with the desired Success: yet this, not without taking half a Dram of *Sperma Ceti*, with the pectoral Decoction, and Bolus used before. Whereto we also added a *Burgundy-Pitch* Plaister for the Side, and the Night-Draught to be taken in the Evening, and Oil of Linseeds to be ready at hand, and taken when the Difficulty of Breathing was most pressing or urgent.

ON the tenth Day she breath'd a little freer, and the Pain of her Side somewhat abated, yet her Spirits were greatly sunk; but the  
visible

Hist. 2. *with a Palsy of the lower Parts.* 123

visible Heap, and great Number of miliary Pustles afforded us, in the interim, no small hopes of Safety; which we still took special care to cherish and keep up with Diaphoreticks: and for the *Dyspnæa*, which even now prevailed very much, we ordered two Spoonfuls of the Linseed Oil to be taken every two Hours, and if the Belly should be loosen'd thereby, that she should drink some Spoonfuls of the following Mixture.

*Take Diascordium, three Drams; Pennyroial-water, six Ounces; Epidemick-water, one Ounce; mix them.*

ON the eleventh Day the miliary Pustles were hopeful, the Spirits a little rais'd, and the Pain somewhat mitigated; yet the Breathing was still difficult, and the Belly partly loose; therefore we added to the Bolus, and pectoral Apozem now in use, the white Decoction to be taken in the Intervals; and blistering Plaisters to be applied to the Arms, and the following Draught at bed-time.

*Take Pennyroial-water, two Ounces; Tincture of Steel, twenty Drops; Oil of Sweet-Almonds, one Ounce; Syrup of white Poppies, six Drams; mix them together.*

ON

ON the twelfth Day the miliary Pustles were visible enough, but the Breathing more difficult, and the Diarrhœa still continuing: therefore we agreed, that the Bolus, with the Julep, the Linseed Oil, the diascordial Mixture, and the pacifick Draught should be repeated.

ON the thirteenth Day the Looseness stopt, and the miliary Pustles still very hopeful, yet the Difficulty of Breathing, and Pain of the Side were somewhat more obstinate; so we ordered the Bolus to be continued, and because the sick Lady greatly abhorred the Linseed Oil, that she should take (in lieu) one Spoonful of Oil of Sweet Almonds every third Hour; adding moreover the Leaves of Hyssop, and Elecampane Roots, to the pectoral Decoction.

ON the fourteenth Day, we found, upon the ceasing of the Sweating, a feverish Heat to be raised, the *Dyspnœa* continued, and the Ulcerations of the Blisterings almost dry'd up; for which cause, we determined, that besides repeating the former Prescriptions, a Veficatory should be applied between the Shoulders.

ON



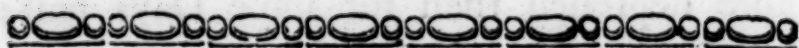
ON the fifteenth Day the Spirits were far more depressed than for some Days past; therefore, instead of the Bolus hitherto used, we substituted the following:

*Take Rawleigh's Confection, half a Dram;  
Saffron, Volatile Sal Armoniack, each  
six Grains; Syrup of Cloves, as much as  
will make a Bolus; and the other Medi-  
cines to be taken as before.*

ON the sixteenth Day the Spirits were somewhat brisker, and the Difficulty of Breathing easier; yet the Pain of the Side rather severer: so we ordered the former Bolus, and the Night-Draught, with the pectoral Decoction to be repeated.

ON the seventeenth Day we advised the Use of the same Remedies to be continued, as on the Day before; for now, and from henceforth, all things seem'd better every Day; and at last the Limbs being hitherto Paralytick, recover'd in some degree their motive Faculty: therefore, after she had taken two Ounces of Manna dissolved in the pectoral Decoction, we prescribed a Fomentation for her Legs, and the Use of Chalybeat Wine, and that she should go to the Bath.

HIST.



## H I S T. III.

*Of a Miliary Fever, with a Delirium, and Convulsive Motions.*

**A**UGUST 8, 1700, I was call'd to Mr. *Bullock*, at the Sign of the *Horse-Shoe*, in *Cheapside*, who had Mr. *Wyer*, in *Wood-street*, for his Apothecary: he was a Man of about twenty-four Years of Age, of a pituitous melancholick Constitution, and unmarried.

AFTER his Return from a Journey into the Country, he perceiv'd a Sickness, with Decay of Appetite, and a Depression of the Spirits, and Weight upon the Breast, with Sighing now and then; to remedy which, he used to drink a little Wine sometimes, and a Dram of some Cordial Water, till at last his Appetite was entirely gone: and the Day before I visited him, he was seiz'd with a vomiting, purging, and a bleeding at the Nostrils; but by taking some inward Medicine, and applying a blistering Plaister to his

his Neck, ordered by his Apothecary, those Symptoms went off.

WHEN I came first to the Patient, he was affected with a Shivering, with successive Returns of hot and cold Fits, but at uncertain Periods; he also labour'd under a grievous Oppression of the Breast, and Sinking of the Spirits, with Sighings; likewise a Disturbance of Mind, returning by Times, even to a Delirium, with a trembling of the Hands and Tongue, attended with convulsive Motions, and Watchings; a weak and quick Pulse, and the Tongue cover'd over with a white tough Matter, but without any Thirst; and the Urine nothing changed from natural, (or its healthful State.)

I knew, by the Oppression of the Breast, and the Languor or Faintness of the Spirits, that this would end in a miliary Fever, and that by the unequal and mild Heat, a simple one: I therefore ordered blistering Plaisters to be applied to the Wrists; and others, made of the Cephalick Plaister, with Euphorbium and *Burgundy* Pitch to the Soles of the Feet; and the following to be taken for raising a mild Diaphoresis, (or moderate Sweating.)

*Take*



*Take Gascoign's Powder, Goa Stone, each ten Grains; mix and make a Powder, to be taken every sixth Hour, in one Spoonful of the following Julep, drinking six Spoonfuls more of the same after each Dose.*

*Take Black-Cherry-water, eight Ounces; Barley Cinnamon'd, four Ounces; Epidemick, one Ounce; pearl'd Sugar, a sufficient Quantity; mix and make a Julep.*

And that a gentle Sweating might the more easily and continually flow out; I thought good to add the following Apozem:

*Take Roots of Strawberry, and greatercelandine, each one Ounce; Strawberry Leaves, two Handfuls; Cowslip Flowers, two Pugils; Carduus-Seeds, one Ounce; boil them in a due Quantity of Water, to two Pints; adding to the strain'd Liquor, Syrup of Saffron, one Ounce; mix and make an Apozem; whereof let him take ten Spoonfuls, oftentimes a Day.*

ON the ninth Day the Heat was regular, without any following Coldness; the Skin moist, and the Spirits not very flat, yet the Patient

Patient complain'd greatly of a certain Oppression of his Breast, with Sighing; and the delirious Fits, the Tremors, and convulsive Motions yet attended him: Therefore I advis'd the use of the Powder, Julep, and Apozem, to be continued. And for the viscid Matter covering the Tongue and Palate, I order'd the Mouth to be gargled with a Mucilage of Quince and Fleawort-Seeds, extracted with Barley-water.

ON the tenth, the Heat, in like manner regular, as on the Day before, and the Skin moist, but the convulsive Motion of the Tendons still greater; for which cause, I commanded Blistering-Plaisters to be laid to the Inside of the Legs; and one Scruple of Goa-Stone, with ten Grains of the Epileptick Powder, (call'd *de Gutteta*) to be taken every sixth Hour, in one Spoonful of Milk-water, washing it down with ten Spoonfuls more of the same: And because the Patient was troubled with a Nausea, or Loathing, that the following Plaister should be applied to the Region of the Stomach.

*Take Magisterial Stomach-Plaister, two  
Parts; Gum Caranna and Taccama-  
K bacca,*

*bacca, each six Parts; Oil of Cinamon, six Drops; mix and make a Plaister: And that he should drink now and then a Draught of the Julep, with fifteen Drops of a Mixture of Spirit of Hartshorn, half an Ounce; Tincture of Castor, two Drams.*

And forasmuch as the former Mucilage scarce prevailed any thing against the viscid Matter sticking to the Tongue, I order'd the use of the following Gargle.

*Take Baum-water, six Ounces; Epidemick-water, one Ounce; Syrup of Marshmallows, Jujubs, and Honey of Mercury, each one Ounce: mix and make a Gargle. I added the Plague-water, to prevent any Accident arising from his swallowing down any Portion of it.*

In the Evening, most of the Symptoms appeared the same as before; the convulsive Motions indeed came seldomer on, but the Spirits flagg'd exceedingly; and the Back of the Hands seem'd cold, while the Palms were affected with Heat; therefore omitting the *Pulv. de Gutteta*, I prescribed the following Bolus.



*Take Conserve of Wood-Sorrel, one Scruple;  
Oriental Bezoar, ten Grains; Saffron,  
six Grains; Castor, four Grains; Sy-  
rup of Cowslips, as much as will form  
them into a Bolus: to be taken every  
sixth Hour, with the former prescribed  
Julep.*

ON the eleventh, the bad Symptoms were almost quite gone; and therefore I ordered the last Prescriptions to be continued: but because the Patient grew weary of the Apozem, I substituted in its place, in order to please my Patient's Palate the better, one Pint of Milk-water, and the like Quantity of the pectoral Decoction, mix'd together for his ordinary Drink; neither was there now any fear of a Looseness, arising from the use of the Decoction.

IN the Evening, all things as before; so I order'd him to persist in the use of all the last Prescriptions.

ON the twelfth, the same again, excepting a certain Inquietude, or Restlessness of the Body; for which I commanded Blistering-Plaisters to be laid behind the Ears, and

the following Draught to be taken forthwith.

*Take Cowslip-water, three Ounces ; Saffron, ten Grains ; Syrup of Cowslips, half an Ounce : mix, and make an Haustus.*

ON the thirteenth, the aforesaid Restlessness being now gone off, a Bleeding at the Nostrils came on ; wherefore I advised the Patient to dilute his Blood, by drinking plentifully of the last prescribed Drink ; and also to hold to the use of the Bolus, Julep, and Mucilage : and in case the Hemorrhage should return again, to take the following Draught.

*Take Frog-Spawn-water, three Ounces ; Syrup of Plantain, one Ounce and half : mix them.*

TOWARDS Evening, the Hemorrhage ceased ; the other Symptoms, that is, the Delirium, Tremors, convulsive Motions, Faintness, and Oppression of the Breast, remained *in statu quo*, and therefore I continued the last Prescriptions ; adding only, that he should take ten Spoonfuls of an Apozem,

Hist. 3. *with a Delirium, &c.* 133

pozem, made of Barley-water, one Pint ;  
and two Ounces of Syrup of Violets, warm,  
three times a Day.

ON the fourteenth, the Patient's Condition much the same, saving somewhat more delirious ; therefore I mixed some Grains of Camphire in every Bolus, and ordered the rest to be continued.

ON the fifteenth, the miliary Pustles at length broke out, the animal Spirits raised ; but the Tremors and convulsive Motions kept their ground, and the Delirium rather run higher : yet supposing the same might happen from a too flow and rare Eruption of the Pustles, I prescrib'd the Diaphoretick Antimony, (whose Efficacy both in expelling the Pustles, and also in appeasing a Delirium I had experienced) in the following manner.

*Take Diaphoretick Antimony, one Scruple ;  
Conserve of Wood-Sorrel, half a Dram ;  
Syrup of Cowslips, as much as will make  
a Bolus ; to be taken in one Spoonful of  
the pectoral Drink, washing it down  
with a Draught of the same : and about  
five Hours after, to take the Bolus with*



*Castor and Saffron, and repeat them alternately ; and that the Gargle should be thrown in with a Syringe, oftentimes a-day ; because the Tongue is commonly foul'd with a tough Humour, by the use of Antimony Diaphoretick.*

I N the Evening, the Pustles stood higher and ranker ; and the other Symptoms were milder, excepting only the Delirium : wherefore I forbid Volatils, but order'd the Diaphoretick Antimony to be repeated every fifth Hour, with the pectoral Decoction ; and the use of the Gargle and Julep to be continued.

O N the sixteenth, the miliary Pustles were still more plentiful, and those larger than what appear'd at first : the Delirium also was far milder between whiles ; so I thought, it would be best for the Patient to hold to the last Prescriptions : yet because the Tremors and convulsive Motions partly remain'd, notwithstanding the Eruption of the Pustles, I order'd Blistering-Plaisters to be laid to the Inside of the Arms.

I N the Evening, all things much the same as in the Morning; excepting the Delirium, which was yet milder, by reason of a Translation of the Cause from the Brain into the Arms; for the convulsive Motions were more violent; and for that cause I thought proper to continue the last Prescriptions.

O N the seventeenth, the Pustles were increased in number and bigness; yet the convulsive Motions, and the other Symptoms, near the same, but the Cough and Faintings rather more grievous: on which account, I added to the former Remedies, one Spoonful of Treacle-water, to be taken in Faintings; and the following Apozem to be made use of.

*Take Pectoral Decoction, two Pints; Syrup of Saffron, one Ounce: mix, and let him take a Draught of it frequently.*

I N the Evening, the Cough and Sinking of the Spirits were easier; and so I left Orders for continuing the last Prescriptions.

ON the eighteenth, I found all things in the same condition as on the former Day, and took care to have the same Remedies repeated.

BUT some Hours after my departure, I was sent for again; for the convulsive Motions were increased on a sudden, and the Spirits under a greater eclipse: but I apprehended no danger therefrom; for a very plentiful Crop of Pustles being sprung up, and the convulsive Motions increased, they mitigated the Delirium: yet I prescribed the *Pulv. de Gutteta*, with Piony-Seeds, and an Haustus of Carduus-water, three Ounces; Saffron, ten Grains; Syrup of Cloves, two Drams; to be taken.

A few Hours after, on the same Day, a Messenger came to tell me, that the Patient was just a-dying: whom, at my return, I found labouring under strong convulsive Motions, but the Delirium was abated thereby. I told the Patient's Mother, that the like Motions would be repeated, until he was entirely freed of the Delirium; and as I had prognosticated, it wholly vanish'd away by the next following Fit, and he was restored to ease both of Body and Mind: yet, to provide



provide against a return of the recited Symptoms, I prescribed the following Apozem, (which I had often made proof of in Adults, or grown up Persons; but more especially in Children.)

*Take Raspings of Elks-hoof, one Ounce; Piony Seeds, Mistletoe of the Oak, each three Drams; Raspings of Man's Skull, half an Ounce; boil them gently in a due Quantity of Water, to one Pint and a half: to the strain'd Liquor, add compound Syrup of Piony, three Ounces; mix, and make an Apozem, whereof he may frequently take ten Spoonfuls.*

I farther ordered the Palms of the Hands, and Soles of the Feet, to be rubb'd with Oil of Amber; the Juice of Cowslip-Roots to be snuff'd up the Nostrils, in the time of the Fit; and the following Bolus to be taken.

*Take Conserve of Rosemary, Gascoign Powder, each one Scruple; Castor, six Grains; and with a sufficient Quantity of the compound Syrup of Piony, make a Bolus, to be taken with the former Julep.*

And

And lest the aforementioned Symptoms should chance to come on again, and end at last in an Apoplexy, or an universal Convulsion, I added the Diaphoretick Antimony, to drive out the miliary Pustles, still more numerous and higher: and for drawing out the Reliques of the morbidick Serum of the Blood, I caus'd Blistering-Plaisters to be applied to the Thighs.

ON the nineteenth Day, the Pustles being exceeding numerous, increased to such a bulk, as to be near half an Inch broad, according to the Patient's Expression. And now the Delirium, and convulsive Motions being subdued, there only remain'd a Trembling of the Hands, a Weakness of Body, and some Languor of the Spirits; and therefore, instead of the Bolus, and Diaphoretick Antimony, I order'd one Scruple of *Gascoign's* Powder, to be taken with the former Julep, every sixth Hour, for gently continuing the Sweating; and Treacle-water, to be us'd in Faintings; with the Antiepileptick Apozem for his ordinary Drink, and the Gargle for his Tongue, yet somewhat foul (or affected.)

ON the twentieth, all things in the same Order as on the Day before, excepting only the miliary Pustles seem'd not so turgid or full ; therefore I commanded, that the Diaphoretick Antimony, and *Gascoign's Powder*, should be taken by turns ; and the Gargle, Julep, and Apozem last prescribed, be continued.

ON the twenty first, the Pustles inclin'd to Dryness, yet I thought proper to continue the Apozem, with the *Goa-Stone*, and the Powder (call'd) *de Gutteta* ; also the Gargle with the Mucilage for the Tongue, not yet quite freed of the filthy or viscid Matter.

IN the Evening, he felt an Heat of his Tongue, and also an internal one, without Sweat : for which, I prescribed one Scruple of Pearl, to be added to each Dose of the Powder now in use ; and twenty Drops of Spirit of Harts-horn, to be taken in a Draught of his ordinary Drink, every second or third Hour, until they rais'd a mild Diaphoresis.

ON the twenty second and twenty third Days, when I saw all things as well as could be wish'd for, I gave orders for repeating the last Prescriptions.

ON



ON the twenty fourth, seeing the inward Heat yet remained, I advised the Powder above mentioned to be continued; and the *Sal volatile oleosum*, with Spirit of Harts-horn, to be taken in a Draught of common Drink, in case of Languors or Faintings.

ON the twenty fifth and twenty sixth Days, leaving off all the other Medicines, I only advised the *Sal volatile oleosum* to be taken in his common Drink; and the following Julep to be had in readiness against Faintings, provided they came on.

*Take Black-Cherry-water, eight Ounces;  
Compound Scordium, and Saxonia's Cool-  
ing Cordial-water, each two Ounces;  
Compound Piony-water, and Syrup of  
Piony, each one Ounce: Mix.*

And so the Patient perfectly recovered.





# HIST. IV.

## *Of a Miliary Fever, ending in an Apoplexy, by the use of Opium.*

**A**UGUST 4, 1697, I was consulted for Mr. *Thomas Western* living in *Thames-Street*, to whom Mr. *Lancashire* was Apothecary.

HE was a Man loaded with a Gross and Plethorick Body, had a large Head, thick Face, and short Neck ; whence, he was always, upon any Disorder, subject to a Pain of the Head, and a Delirium : He had, for some Days before, made merry with his Friends ; but afterwards began to complain of a Loathing and Sickneſs, with irregular Returns of Heat and Cold, and a Faintneſs of the Spirits, with an Oppreſſion of the Breſt, and Sighing ; for which he took a little Cordial-water now and then of his own accord, but without any relief or abatement of the Sickneſs. When I viſited him on the above-ſaid Day, his Pulſe was quick and weak ;

weak ; the Nausea and Sicknefs nothing abated ; with the hot and cold Fits returning alternately and irregularly ; a Sinking of the Spirits, and a grievous Oppression of the Breast with Sighs : neither was he free from a kind of Disturbance, and Hurry of the Spirits, as often as he endeavour'd to sleep. All which being duly considered, I first of all prescribed the following Draught.

*Take Vomiting Salt of Vitriol, one Dram and half, to be taken in Compound Walnut-water ; and that he should drink in Languors or Faintings, a small Draught of the following Julep:*

*Take Mint-water, ten Ounces ; Epidemick-water, one Ounce and half ; Syrup of Mint, one Ounce : mix, and make a Julep.*

ON the fifth Day, the Nausea and Sicknefs were become milder ; but the Faintness, Oppression of the Breast, and Commotion of the Spirits when going to sleep, were still the same ; the Pulse yet quick and weak, the Palms of the Hands hot, but the back Part contrariwise ; the Urine, like as in health : and he also perceiv'd an inward  
Heat,



Heat, but without any Thirst. From which Symptoms, I knew this to be a miliary Fever. In order therefore to raise a gentle Diaphoresis, and obviate the recited Symptoms, by encouraging the Sweating, I order'd as follows.

*Take Gascoign Powder, twenty five Grains ;  
Syrup of Cloves, as much as will form  
it into a Bolus ; to be taken every sixth  
Hour, in the former prescribed Julep.*

*To one Pint and a half of Barley-water,  
boiled with one Dram of Cockineal, and  
strained ; add Syrup of Cloves and Vio-  
lets, each one Ounce : Mix and make an  
Apozem, whereof let him take a Draught  
now and then between whiles.*

IN the Evening, seeing all things were turn'd for the better, I therefore order'd the Bolus to be increased to half a Dram, and continued ; as likewise the Apozem : And in case of Faintings coming on, to be taken with twenty Drops of *Sal volatile oleosum* ; or two Spoonfuls of Treacle-water. But if the Diaphoresis should slacken, that he should take twenty Drops of Spirit of Hartshorn, instead of the *Sal volatile* ; and  
because

because the Patient's Friends told me, that in no Distemper he had ever been so long free of a Delirium, I therefore, for Prevention's sake, prescribed a Blistering-Plaister for his Neck ; and Plaisters to be laid to the Soles of the Feet.

ON the sixth Day in the Morning, when I found all things the same as before, I commanded the same Prescriptions to be continued.

IN the Evening, some of the Symptoms turned to the worse ; for he talk'd a little incoherently, and had got a Hickuping with a Nausea : therefore I prescribed the Magisterial Stomach-Plaister, with Gum Caranna and Taccamahacca, with Oil of Cinnamon to be applied to the Region of the Stomach, and Sage Poffet-Drink, altered with Dill-seeds, for his ordinary Drink, as an approved and experienced Remedy in a Singultus, or Hickuping.

ON the seventh, the Hickup remitted ; and after two or three loose Stools, the Delirium entirely vanished, and the miliary Pustles began to shew themselves upon the Breast.

ON this day the Patient's Relations call'd in another Physician to consultation: he was for having the Looseness stopp'd, lest it should hinder the Eruption of the Pustles; and for that reason have Astringents of Discordium, and the like things, to be forthwith administred. But I arguing on the abundance of the morbidick Matter, *viz.* that there was enough of it, both for filling the Pustles, and supplying Matter for the Stools, advis'd the contrary; alledging also by way of Example, the Case of a certain Gentlewoman, who, by an unseasonable stopping of a Looseness, and thereby translating the morbus Matter from the lower Parts upon the Brain, was in a few hours after depriv'd of Life: and I insist'd, that, in our Patient, who was a Man of a corpulent Habit, and withal a short Neck, and for that cause inclinable to an Apoplexy, we ought with far greater caution to beware of a translation of the Humours. Yet notwithstanding, I readily consented to take a middle course in this affair, and so we prescribed a Bolus of prepar'd Pearls, and Coral, each 15 Grains; Salt of Wormwood, 7 Grains; Syrup of Cloves, a sufficient quantity:

L



tity : and for his ordinary Drink, the white Decoction boil'd with Cochineel, and alter'd with Barley-Cinamon-Water ; a Galbanum-Plaister for his Navel ; and a Mucilage extracted with Rose-Water, to moisten his Mouth.

IN the Evening the Looseness was much abated, but the Patient was somewhat more delirious ; neither was he quite free of a hickuping. These things being consider'd, we added to the former Prescripts, Blistering-Plaisters to be applied to the Arms ; and the medicated Poffet-Drink, which I had order'd before.

ON the 8<sup>th</sup> day, a third Physician was call'd in : he immediately gave his Opinion for intirely stopping the Looseness ; and said, that it was otherwise impossible for the Pustles to come out. The other Physician, and myself, on the contrary, objected the abundance of morbidick Matter ; and that a Delirium, and other dangerous Symptoms were to be fear'd from its translation : But all to no purpose ; so he prescrib'd the following.

*Take*

*Take Venice-Treacle, half a Dram; Gascoign's Powder, Species of the Confection of the Jacinth, each 12 Grains; Syrup of Quinces, as much as will make a Bolus, to be taken in one Spoonful of the following Julep, washing it down with half of the same; and the remainder in an hour's time, or after the first Stool.*

*Take Barley-Cinamond Water, Mint-water, each two Ounces; Epidemick, one Ounce; Syrup of white Poppies, half an Ounce; Diascordium, one Dram; mix them, and apply Blistering-Plaisters to the Legs.*

My first Colleague consented to the Patient's taking the Bolus, but constantly rejected the Julep; nevertheless (about Nine o'clock in the Morning) both the said Medicines were taken.

ABOUT three or four o'clock in the Afternoon we met again, and understood that our Patient, immediately upon stopping the Looseness, fell into an Apoplexy; whom we also saw bereft of Sense, with the miliar Pustles universally expunged or vanish'd away. On which account, we order'd

Blistering-Plaisters to be applied immediately to the Head and Wrists, a Sternutatory of Lilly-of-the-Valley Flowers, to be blown up his Nostrils, and the following to be taken.

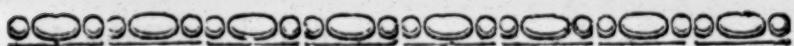
*Take Sal Volatile Oleosum, Tincture of Castor, compound Spirit of Lavender, each two Drams; mix and let 30 Drops thereof be frequently given, in a small Draught of the following Julep.*

*Take Baum and Rue-Water, each four Ounces; compound Piony-Water, one Ounce and half; compound Spirit of Lavender, three Drams; Tincture of Castor, one Dram; compound Syrup of Piony, one Ounce: mix and make a Julep, to be taken as above.*

But all in vain, for he died in a few hours after.







H I S T. V.

*Of a Miliary Fever, proving fatal  
by the cold Air.*

SEPT. 25, 1700, I was call'd to Mrs. *Arnold*, the Wife of a Brewer, in *Westminster*, who had Mrs. *Watson* for her Midwife, and Mr. *Broughton* in *Tuttle-street*, for her Apothecary.

SHE complain'd, before she was brought to bed, of a Cholick-Pain, and a Load on her Stomach, as she term'd it, with a sinking of the Spirits, and sighing. When I first visited her, on the abovesaid Day, the ferous Waters flow'd out of the Membranes involving the Fœtus in the Womb, but now broken : and the Child's Head stuck on the Outside of the internal Orifice of the Uterus, by reason of the Straitness of the Passages, the larger Make of the Head, the Lack of Spirits, and a milder Pain than was necessary for the Birth.

SHE complain'd so much of the sinking of her Spirits, even after her Delivery, that all the Standers-by thought she would die immediately. But seeing this Symptom was the same now, as before the Birth, and the Pulse no ways alter'd, I apprehending no imminent danger, openly declared the same to be a miliary Fever, and told them the miliary Pustles would at length break out. That I might therefore, according to my usual Method, excite a moderate Sweating, I prescribed as follows :

*Take Gascoign's Powder, one Scruple ;  
Castor, four Grains ; Syrup of Cowslips,  
as much as will make a Bolus, to be  
taken immediately in one Spoonful of a  
common Julep.*

ON the twenty-sixth Day another eminent Physician was consulted about the Patient's Case, whom we heard still complaining of a Defect of Spirits, and Oppression of the Breast ; from which Symptom especially I also told the other Physician, that the miliary Pustles would in due time appear. The Patient's Pulse was still quick  
and

Hist. 5. *proving fatal by the cold Air.* 151  
and weak, the Heat universal, and without  
any succeeding Coldness, the Urine like to  
that of Persons in health, but the Cholick-  
Pain (perhaps by the benefit of two loose  
Stools) went intirely off; yet lest the Lo-  
chia should be lessen'd by the Diarrhœa,  
we order'd the following Pills to be taken.

*Take Castor, six Grains; Assa Fœtida, 12  
Grains; London Laudanum, one Grain;  
Syrup of Orache, as much as will form  
them into six Pills; whereof she may  
take two after the next purging Stool;  
and so on every fourth hour, in one Spoon-  
ful of the following Julep, washing them  
down with a small Draught of the same.*

*Take Black-Cherry-Water, eight Ounces;  
Barley-Cinamond, four Ounces; Epi-  
demick, 10 Drams; prepared Pearl,  
one Dram; white Sugar as much as is  
sufficient, mix and make a Julep, to be  
taken as above directed, and when faint  
or low spirited.*

ON the 27<sup>th</sup> we found the Patient much af-  
ter the same manner as on the day before, sav-  
ing a slight Palpitation of the Heart; so we or-



der'd her to continue the use of the Pills, with the Julep; and take 20 Drops of Sal Volatile Oleosum in a Draught of her ordinary Drink; and the aforesaid Julep in Faintings.

ON the twenty-eighth, the Spirits, by reason of the miliary Pustles now appearing, were somewhat raised, the Sighing easier, the Oppression less, the Lochia also rightly flowed, and the Belly was moderately loose; therefore we advised the Pills to be taken without Laudanum, every sixth hour. But the Patient's Mother apprehending great danger from the Looseness, was very desirous to have it stopp'd: in order partly to satisfy her, we prescribed the following Julep.

*Take Mint-Water, 12 Ounces; Epidemick, one Ounce and a half; Diascordium, one Dram; Syrup of white Poppies, and of Mint, each half an Ounce; mix and make a Julep, whereof she may take four Spoonfuls after every purging Stool; and persist in the use of the Sal Volatile, and pearl'd Julep.*

ON the twenty-ninth, at our visiting the Patient, we understood that her Mother was yet very fearful of the Diarrhœa, and  
had

Hist. 5. *proving fatal by the cold Air.* 153

had given her much more of the Julep than we order'd, whereby the Stools were render'd at first more gross, and afterward became wholly suppressed; whence follow'd both a greater Palpitation and Oppression of the Breast: for which cause we advised the following to be taken.

*Take Saffron, 10 Grains; let her take it in one Spoonful of Milk-Water, drinking upon it five Spoonfuls more of the same; and take also 20 Drops of the Tincture of Saffron, now and then in a small Draught of Milk-Water.*

By the use of the Saffron we had respect to the Palpitation of the Heart, the Lochial Flux, the Sinking of the Spirits, and the raising up higher the miliar Pustles; and lastly, that she should keep to the use of the Pills without Laudanum, and the Julep in Faintings; and yielding to her Mother's Importunity, we order'd the Julep with Diascordium to be had in readiness, (for the old Gentlewoman would have it so.) Moreover, the other Physician, on the Patient's Inquiry, whether she might not sit  
up

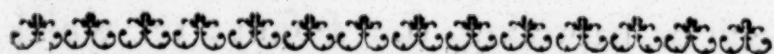
up in bed, and fan herself; yielded to her request, and also order'd the Curtains to be withdrawn, and that there should be kept either no Fire at all, or at least a very small one in the Room. In the Interim, upon my asking the Patient, whether she perceived any damage from the cold Air being admitted to her Neck or Breasts; she replied, that immediately she felt a sinking of the Spirits, and Oppression of her Breast thereby; wherefore I earnestly intreated her to use a warm Regimen all that day, and so much the rather, because it was the Day of the Milk-Fever; lest by the stopping of the Sweat, the miliary Pustles should retire. But after our Departure, she exposed herself to the Air, and the miliary Pustles suddenly struck in; whereupon a translocation was made of the morbid Matter upon the Brain, and the Patient forthwith deprived of Sense.

SEEING the Event answer'd my Prognostick, I was call'd aside; but could find no room left now for prescribing.

FROM these two Histories it is plainly manifest, that a miliary Fever beginning with



Hist. 6. *with a wonderful Swooning.* 155  
with the milder sort of Symptoms, hath  
often a fatal exit, even by the smallest  
Error.



## H I S T. VI.

*Of a Miliary Fever, with a wonderful Swooning, for above two Days.*

ON the twelfth of September 1697, I was call'd to Mrs. *Hall*, at the Sign of the *Leopard* in *Blackman-street*, near *St. George's Church*, on the ninth Day after her Delivery ; who had Mr. *Bynn* for her Apothecary, and Mrs. *Cretier* in *Abchurch-lane* for her Midwife.

THE Patient was about 38 Years old ; and this was now her sixth Child. She was of a weakly Constitution, both by reason of her hard labour always in Child-birth ; as well as from the often returns of a Cholick-pain, and which she now lately labour'd under, with hot and cold Fits following one another, and also an Oppression of the Breast,

Breast, and a Languor of the Spirits ; which Symptoms were mistakingly reckon'd by her Friends, to be only the Vapours, as they commonly call them, even to the Day of baptizing the Infant : on which, the multitude of Company was so obstreperous and noisy, that her Spirits, weak before, were greatly disturbed thereby, and she fell into a Trembling, and convulsive Motions, and labour'd under so great a disquietness of Body, that her Husband was scarce able to hold her in bed ; until at last, to wit, the Day before I was call'd, she was seiz'd with an universal Convulsion, and lay under the greatest degree of Swooning, as if she had been dead.

WHEN I was about visiting the Patient on the aforesaid Day, about nine a-clock in the Morning, the Servants told me, that her Husband had sent a Messenger to forbid my coming ; and had given orders, that if perchance I did come, they should not admit me into her Chamber, for he thought that she had been verily dead. And when, contrary to their Inclinations, I would go up to the Patient, I, with others in the room, beheld her lying immoveable, and stretched

Hist. 6. *with a wonderful Swooning.* 157

stretched out in bed, without Pulse, without Breathing, (as I proved by a Looking-glass held before her Mouth and Nostrils) and with a Face as pale as Death.

NEVERTHELESS, having made a strict Inquiry concerning the Antecedents, I conjectured, that this Similitude or Resemblance of Death proceeded from a translation of the morbidick Matter into the whole nervous Genus ; for I now call'd to mind, that in small Fishes, (a thing worthy of remembrance) being shut up in a Glass-tube, and viewed by the Microscope, the Circulation of the Blood is yet visible, although they seem to be dead. Therefore I charged them not to uncover this Patient for some Days, and to keep her unburied for a Week's time ; and with much struggle I got leave for Cupping-glasses to be applied with Scarification, between the Shoulders, and on the inside of her Thighs, and for Blistering-Plaisters to be laid behind her Ears, and upon the Wrists, and to anoint her Temples, Palms of the Hands, and Soles of the Feet, with Oil of Amber ; and to blow up into her Nostrils the Juice of Cowslips, and a Sternutatory or sneezing Powder, made  
of



of Hellibore, Sage, and Betony-Flowers, alternately, or by turns ; and to inject forcibly into her Mouth, if possible, a Draught of Milk-Water, three Ounces ; Castor, six Grains ; Syrup of Mugwort, six Drams, mix them ; as also the Apozem prescribed for Mr. *Bullock*.

ALMOST two Days after, that is, on the thirteenth, about four o'clock in the Afternoon, some of the Family being sent unto me, related, that the Surgeon who had also view'd this Child-bed Woman, being struck with astonishment, asked, If they would have Cupping-glasses apply'd to a dead Woman ? Yet notwithstanding, in compliance to them, he fixed the Cupping-glasses to her Thighs, but not between the Shoulders, she was so very stiff with cold ; they apply'd also the Vesicatories to her Wrists. But on the said thirteenth Day in the Evening, although she did not breathe at all, yet she seem'd to be a little warmer ; therefore I order'd one Scruple of the Cranium Humanum, with Rue-Water, and Syrup of Mugwort, to be put into her Mouth, if it could be done.

Hist. 6. *with a wonderful Swooning.* 159

AT length, on the fourteenth Day, about four o'clock in the Morning, she began to breathe very softly, and also to swallow down something; wherefore I order'd Blistering-Plaisters to be applied again between her Shoulders, and twenty Drops of Sal Volatile Oleosum to be given, without any Vehicle: which done, the miliary Pustles appear'd at last; and to promote their increase, I advis'd the following to be taken.

*Take Gascoign's Powder, half a Dram;  
let it be given every fourth hour, in  
one Spoonful of the following Julep,  
washing it down with four Spoonfuls  
more of the same.*

*Take Barley-Cinamond-Water, 4 Ounces;  
Rue-Water, three Ounces; compound  
Piony, one Ounce and half; white Sugar  
as much as will sweeten it, mix and  
make a Julep: and she should drink  
the Apozem of Elks-Hoof for her or-  
dinary Drink.*

ON the fifteenth, she was able to speak, and move herself, and complain'd of the Pain from the Blisters: the miliary Pustles also came plentifully out upon her Breast,  
and

and so I order'd the same Remedies to be continued.

ON the sixteenth, the miliary Pustles were still much larger, and she recover'd her Understanding; neither was she any further molested with an Oppression of her Breast, or Faintings, but only with a Weakness of Body: for which cause I prescrib'd as follows.

*Take Gascoign's Powder, 25 Grains; Milk-Water, two Ounces and a half; Epidemick, two Drams; mix and make an Haustus, to be taken every sixth hour.*

*Take Roots of Spanish Scorzonera, one Ounce; candied Orange-Peel, six Drams; Leaves of Goats-Rue, Baum, each one Handful; of the Cordial Flowers, each one Pugil; Carduus-Seeds, half an Ounce; boil them in a sufficient quantity of Spring Water to one Pint and half, adding to the strain'd Liquor, Syrup of Lemons, one Ounce; mix and make an Apozem, whereof she may take a Draught at pleasure: and in case of Faintings, the Treacle-Water.*



Hist. 7. *ending in a Chronical Distemper.* 161

THE Patient being so well recover'd, I omitted visiting her from this time to the nineteenth Day; and now I only prescribed some Stomachick Bitters, to whet her Appetite; and that she should take, after four Nights, the Tincture of Hiera Picra; and on the next day *Stretham* Waters: which being performed, she perfectly recovered, to the Admiration of all. Although, as I heard, she suffer'd a Mortification on her Hip, by too much pressing or lying upon it, during the Fever; which being healed by the Surgeon's Care, she lived five Years longer; and at last, as her Husband told me, she sunk under a Cholick-Pain, and a Convulsion coming upon it.



## H I S T. VII.

*Of a Miliary Fever, ending in a Chronical Distemper.*

J<sup>ANUARY</sup> 14, 1699, I was consulted for Mrs. Berenberg, a Woman in Child-bed, then living in *Walbrook*; to whom  
M Mr.

Mr. *Basket* was the Apothecary, and Mrs. *Taylor* in *Pater-Noster Row*, the Midwife.

SHE complain'd, while in labour, of an exceeding Weakness in Strength; and after her Delivery, as the Assistants told me, she was affected with so great an Oppression of the Breast, and Sinking of the Spirits, as obliged her to breathe with sighing: yet they suspected nothing from those Symptoms, besides Hysterick Vapours, as they term them. But the Day before I was call'd to her, whereon she had uncovered her Breasts for suckling the Infant, and had sat over the Steam of warm Water for loosening her Belly, and thereby exposed herself very much to the Cold; was at length so far depressed or sunk with a straitness and difficulty of Breathing, resembling a convulsive Asthma, and with a dry Cough, that they supposed she would shortly breathe her last.

WHEN I first came to her, she complained of the above-mention'd Affects, and also of want of Sleep: her Pulse was quick and weak, and a feverish Heat upon her; the  
Urine,

*Hist. 7. ending in a Chronical Distemper. 163*

Urine, notwithstanding pale, and the Lochia quite suppressed.

I conjectured from the recited Antecedents, that she was seized with a Miliary Fever, yet milder at first; that is, so long as she was govern'd under the usual Regimen of Child-bed Women: But afterward, as very likely, at that very time, wherein the Eruption of the miliary Pustles was at hand, she had exposed herself to the Cold; and, as I suppose, the morbidick Matter retiring inwards, had fixed itself in the Recesses of the Thorax, or Breast, and so created the aforesaid Asthma. For looking upon her Breast, I could discern the Pustles then, which broke out at first, but those very few in number; therefore, in pursuance of my usual Method, I determined to raise a mild and continued Sweating; and that other Medicines, suitable for the convulsive Asthma, and the rest of the Symptoms, and also for a Child-bed Woman, should be joined together; wherefore I prescribed the following.

*Take Sperma Ceti, one Scruple; Oriental  
Bezoar, Saffron, each half a Scruple;*

M 2

*Syrup*



*Syrup of Ground-Ivy, as much as will make a Bolus : to be taken in one Spoonful of Milk-Water, drinking after it ten Spoonfuls more of the same.*

For I propos'd by these to promote the Lochia, relieve the Asthma, rouse up the Spirits, and cause a more free Sweating; and to gratify the Patient, and her Friends, who took this Fever for an hysterick Affect, and more happily continue the Lochial Flux, I prescribed the following Pills.

*Take Castor, six Grains; Assa Fætida, twelve Grains; and with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Piony, make six Pills.*

ON the fifteenth, she found herself much better; for after she had taken the Bolus, the Spirits were rais'd, the Breathing easier, the Lochial Flux renewed, the Urine deeper colour'd, and the miliary Pustles more visible upon her Breast: so I order'd the former Bolus to be repeated, adding some Grains of the Pulvis de Gutteta, lest the convulsive Asthma should return; also a  
Plaister

*Hist. 7. ending in a Chronical Distemper. 165*  
Plaister of Taccamahacca for the Navel;  
and Plaisters to be laid to the Soles of the  
Feet; and to take, when faint or sick, a  
Draught of pearl'd Julep; as likewise two  
Spoonfuls of Treacle-water by turns.

IN the Evening, by means of the mild  
Sweat continuing, the Respiration was still  
easy, the miliary Pustles thicker set, and  
the Spirits less depressed; therefore I thought  
it proper, that she should persevere in the  
use of the former Bolus; and take, as oc-  
casion required, the Juice of Stone-horse  
Dung, infused, and pressed out of Penniroyal  
and Carduus Waters, with an intent of pro-  
moting the flowing of the Lochia, by vir-  
tue of the volatile Particles of the animal  
Sulphur.

ON the sixteenth, I heard the Patient  
had pass'd the last Night without any ill  
Symptom. But before I departed from  
her, she suddenly perceived her Forces or  
Strength to fail, with a return of the con-  
vulsive Breathing: for which cause I pre-  
scribed the following Draught.

*Take Milk-Water, three Ounces; Epide-  
mick-Water, Syrup of Cloves, each two  
M 3                      Drams;*

*Drams ; Goa-stone, the Powder (call'd)  
de Gutteta, each ten Grains ; mix and  
make an Haustus : and after six hours,  
she may take the Bolus order'd before ;  
and two of the Pills in the middle of  
the Interval.*

IN the Evening, I was inform'd, that after taking the Draught she fell into an universal Sweat ; whence, both the miliary Pustles swell'd up higher, and the Asthma also abated : therefore I order'd her to keep to all the last prescribed Remedies ; and for the Flatus which greatly disturbed her, that three Drops of the Oil of Oranges should be dropp'd upon a piece of Loaf-Sugar, and taken at pleasure.

ON the seventeenth day, seeing all the aforesaid Symptoms appear'd to be subdued, I determin'd to continue the former Prescriptions.

ON the eighteenth, the Symptoms, by reason of the Sweat abating, returned again, attended with a Sicknes of the Stomach, and a certain Hurry of the Spirits, as it were, the Fore-runner of a Delirium : wherefore to restore the Sweating, I order'd



*Hist. 7. ending in a Chronical Distemper.* 167  
der'd her to keep to the use of the Haustus,  
adding to each Draught some Grains of  
Oriental Bezoar, and to take Treacle-  
Water pretty liberally with Sage-Poffet,  
and repeat the Plaisters for the Soles of the  
Feet.

IN the Evening, the Symptoms went off  
again, by the return of a plentiful Sweat;  
neither was the Strength any ways weaken'd  
thereby, but rather increased, altho' certain  
red and itching Pustles arose by the vio-  
lence of the Sweating, mixed here and there  
with the miliary: therefore I advis'd her to  
continue the use of the Haustus, and the  
Infusion.

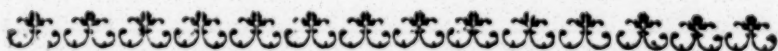
ON the nineteenth, the miliary Pustles  
began to dry up, and all things seem'd to  
tend to a perfect Recovery, excepting  
only a flatness of the Spirits; for which  
I advis'd the continuance of the cordial  
Draught.

ON the twentieth, I was call'd up about  
five o'clock in the Morning, by reason  
the Patient had relaps'd into a difficult  
breathing: not by the going back of the  
miliary Pustles, seeing these were already  
dried up before; but perhaps from some

remains of the morbigick Matter, seeking as it were a Passage for their discharge: for by three loofe Stools suddenly and spontaneously happening, the Dyſpnæa entirely vaniſhed, and the Patient became tolerably well.

NEVERTHELESS one of her Friends had a mind to conſult another Phyſician, who being come, and not finding the miliary Puſtles any where, for they were now dried up, as afore obſerved; but only the red Spots or Puſtles remaining. He made a jeſt at my calling this a Miliary Fever, and ſaid the red Puſtles might ariſe from the Sweat alone: and therefore purſuant to the imperfect Indications he had taken, he preſcribed for ſome days, but to no purpoſe. After that, another Phyſician was call'd in; and after him a third, and fourth, who being all ignorant of the Diſtemper, inconfiderately undertook the Cure, until at length it turned into a chronical Diſeaſe: which if they had known this to have been truly a Miliary Fever, and had committed to Nature the perfecting or finiſhing of the Criſis, after the miliary Puſtles were dried up, no doubt but there would  
have

Hist. 8. *ending in a Chronical Disease, &c.* 169  
have follow'd a happy ending of the Dis-  
temper. For I have often observed, that  
from the very moment wherein the miliary  
Pustles are wont to dry away, even in a  
healthful manner, the Reliques of the mor-  
bifick Matter are spontaneously and hap-  
pily discharged; either by the Intestines, as  
in this case; or by the urinary Passages,  
as in the following; or by the Womb, with  
the Lochial Flux, as in Mrs. *King*, living  
in *Fleet-street*.



## H I S T. VIII.

*Of a Miliary Fever, ending in a  
Chronical Disease, and Death at  
the last.*

SEPT. 17, 1709, I was sent for to the  
Lady *Bateman*, who about 20 Weeks  
before, in the beginning of her Travail,  
was seized with a Cholick-Pain, an Oppres-  
sion of the Breast, with sighing and sinking  
of the Spirits, and also with a frequent and  
weak Pulse: from which Symptoms I  
plainly



plainly foretold the Distemper would be a Miliary Fever; and by using Diaphoreticks, she seem'd both to herself, and Mother, to be in a good condition, for they made little account of the aforesaid Symptoms: therefore I refrain'd visiting the sick Lady any longer; yet I advis'd her to confine herself to her Bed for a Month, to keep to the use of those Remedies which I had prescribed, and abstain from suckling the Infant.

BUT she would not hearken to my Advice, and for that reason suffer'd a relapse, about five Weeks after her Delivery, with a Cholick, and Pain of the Side, and alternate Returns of hot and cold Fits, an Oppression of the Breast, with sighing, and sinking of the Spirits. She was let blood for the pain of the Side; whence both an increased Languor, and a certain Suffocation, like an hysterick Affect, with Sighings, molested her: which Symptoms, both the Patient and her Mother took for the Vapours, when in truth they arose from the drawing Blood in the time of the menstrual Flux; for the Lochia which had continued for six Weeks after her Delivery,

were

were thereupon suddenly suppressed, and from thenceforth to the end of her Life.

AND because she now grew colder than before the Exacerbation of the Symptoms, they thought the Distemper to be an intermitting Fever, altho' the miliary Pustles were at this time conspicuous. Nevertheless she took the Bark, by the Advice of her Apothecary; whereby, doubtless, the motion of the Matter, requisite for a further increase of the Pustles, was hindered in its progress towards the Surface of the Skin, and detach'd elsewhere: first upon the Leg and Foot, which the Surgeon scarified; and then also upon the Intestines, where it produced a Diarrhœa; and afterward upon the Nerves of the Lungs, and capillary Branches of the Trachea, where, an Asthma, with a moist and fœtid Cough: but the difficulty of Breathing was nothing relieved by the Serum evacuated from the Foot.

FROM the twenty-third, to the twenty-fifth of *June*, the Physician prescribed a Bolus of *Gascoign's* Powder, Snake-Root, and Castor, the white Decoction, a Suppository, a Blistering-Plaister for the Neck,  
and

and the Cephalick-Plaister for the Soles of the Feet.

JUNE twenty-fifth, a Decoction of the Bark. On the twenty-sixth, the Bark in Powder. On the twenty-eighth, a Julep of Milk-Water, four Ounces; Mint, and Barley-Cinamon Waters, each one Ounce; liquid Laudanum, one Dram; Confection of *Fracaſtorius*, three Drams; for the Loofeneſs.

JULY eighth, the Affes-Milk, with prepar'd Pearl, the ſimple Powder of Crabs-claws, and pearl'd Sugar: Likewise a bitter Infuſion of *Roman* Wormwood, and Coriander Seeds; adding to the ſtrained Liquor Gum Ammoniacum, one Dram, diſſolved in fix Drams of Black-Cherry Water, and a ſufficient quantity of Aqua Mirabilis, and compound Piony-Water.

ON the ninth, the *Peruvian* Bark. On the ſixteenth, a Bolus of *Gascoign's* Powder, and *Venice* Treacle, and the white Decoction boil'd with Tormentil Roots. On the twenty-ninth, a bitter Infuſion, and Pills of the Powder of Millepedes.

AUGUST third, Pills of the compound Powder of Arum-Roots, Myrrh, and Balaſamick



Hist. 8. ending in a Chronical Disease, &c. 173

samick Syrup; and a Decoction of Sassafras Bark, Daucus Seeds, Juniper-Berries, candied Eryngo-Roots, boil'd in a due quantity of Lime-water, adding the Nephritick-Water to the Colature, (or strain'd Liquor.)

ON the seventeenth, in consultation with another Physician, the *Matthew's Pill*. On the nineteenth, Blistering-Plaisters to be applied to the Neck and Arms, Pills of Galbanum, Ammoniacum, Saffron, and Opobalsamum, and a pearl'd Julep.

SEPT. sixth, a Glyster of the white Decoction, *Venice Treacle*, and *Diascordium*; a bitter Infusion of Gentian, and Elecampane Roots, Leaves of Wormwood, and Horehound, Daucus Seeds, and Juniper-Berries, infused in Spring-Water; adding to the strain'd Liquor Chalybeat Wine, and a Bolus of *Diascordium*, Catechu, and Oil of Cinamon.

ON the thirteenth, a small Vesicatory, with an Epispastick Unguent, for a perpetual Blister; Pills of the Species of *Diambræ*, Castor, volatile Salt of Hartshorn, and Galbanum, and an hysterick Julep.

HITHERTO three eminent Physicians, and two noted Surgeons, visited the Patient:  
and

and I being consulted again, received the most part of this History of the Distemper, and the Manner of prescribing, from the Patient's self and Mother.

SHE was now afflicted with a difficulty of Breathing, a Looseness, and a Swelling of the Hands, and lower Parts; and was so vertiginous and languid, that they were twice in one day afraid she would sink under a Syncope, or Swooning. Her Pulse was very quick and weak, and about mid-day she was daily seized with an Heat, Redness, and a difficulty of Breathing, as I was informed.

I am of opinion, that even from the beginning of the Distemper three or four Causes may be assigned for the Origin of all these Symptoms; that is, a daily rising from Bed, giving Suck, drawing Blood, and taking of Medicines, especially the *Peruvian* Bark. For 'tis certain, that all these hindered the Increase and Duration of the miliary Pustles, and translated the morbid Matter upon the Lungs, Guts, and inferior Parts.

I prognosticated, that this Distemper was incurable, especially on account of the  
Patient's

*Hist. 8. ending in a Chronical Disease, &c. 175*

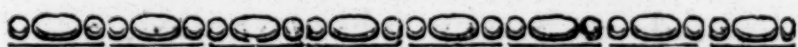
Patient's great Weakness; and because, the difficulty of Breathing, and the Looseness, indicated contrary Remedies.

THE sick Lady sorrowfully acknowledged, that she very much repented they did not consult me, along with the other Physicians last call'd in; especially when she call'd to mind, that her Sister had been under my care in the like Case, and recover'd by my Directions. Yet even now she would not permit the Blisters, which I had propos'd, to be any where applied, altho' the Dyspnæa and Vertigo requir'd the same: therefore I advis'd Fontanel's to be opened between the Shoulders; and for the Gripings (or dysenterick Affect) attending the Diarrhœa, I prescribed the Spirit of Millepedes, to be taken in twenty Drops, twice a day, in a Draught of her ordinary Drink, whose Efficacy in these Cases I had often experienced; and that she should swallow down every sixth hour, a Bolus of Sperma Ceti, *Gascoign's* Powder and Saffron, to provoke the Terms, excite a gentle breathing Sweat, and relieve the Breathing.

ON the twentieth, after my Return from waiting on the Queen at *Windsor*, I



visited the Patient, and found her entirely free from the Vertigo, her Spirits greatly raised, the Gripings of the Guts allay'd, and the Looseness stopt; so that from henceforth she had no need of an opiate Mixture. But by reason of the difficulty of Breathing continuing, with the swelling of the Legs, &c. and an universal Weakness daily increasing, she sunk under those Symptoms in a few Weeks after.



## H I S T. IX.

*Of a Miliary Fever, with a prodigious Flux of Urine, towards the end.*

**J**ULY 29, 1705, Mr. Lloyd, a Linen-Draper, at the Sign of the *Articboak* in *Cheapside*, desired my Advice for his little Daughter about seven Years old; to whom Mr. *Basket* was the Apothecary.

SHE was of a thin Habit, hot Temperament, brisk Spirits, but easily broken or dissoluble. Her Skin, for some days before;

was

*Hist. 9. with a prodigious Flux of Urine.* 177  
was drier than usual, by reason of an inward Heat. The Day before I visited her, she had eaten a Crab-fish, whereby she fell sick in the Night, and was seized with a vehement Heat and Thirst; whereto also was added, a Sinking of the Spirits, a Vomiting, a quick and weak Pulse, and the Urine like as in Health.

I gathered from the Antecedents, and Symptoms of the Disease, (an assurance) that this would be a Miliary Fever; and therefore I ordered a Milk-Clyster to be thrown up, to cleanse the first Passages: and, according to my usual Method, I determined to raise a gentle and continued Sweating; and to relieve, in the mean time, the hot and dry Temperature, with Diluters, I prescribed as follows:

*Take Gascoign's Powder, eight Grains;  
to be taken in one Spoonful of the following Julep, washing it down with two or three Spoonfuls more of the same.*

*Take Black-Cherry Water, eight Ounces;  
Epidemick Water, one Ounce; white Sugar, as much as is sufficient, mix and make a Julep: hereto I added, Plaisters for the Soles of the Feet, made*

ON the thirtieth, visiting the Patient, I was told, that the Clyster had wrought very well, and she had pass'd a much easier Night than the former : Neither was she so very hot, although she had some slight returns of hot and cold Fits, and her Vomiting was entirely ceased ; the miliary Pustles now the first time beginning to appear upon her Breast. Wherefore I ordered her to continue the use of the Powder, and to drink plentifully of Sage-Possët, to dilute the febrile Matter, and encourage the Sweating.

ON the thirty-first, the Spirits were not so oppress'd, but rather moderately rais'd ; yet by omitting the Possët-Drink, she became somewhat hotter, her Pulse more quick, but still weak, notwithstanding the miliary Pustles were rather more visible : on which account, I prescribed eight Grains of *Gascoign's* Powder, and the like quantity of prepared Pearls, to be taken alternately.

AUGUST



*Hist. 9. with a prodigious Flux of Urine. 179*

AUGUST 1. the miliary Pustles were somewhat advanced, and the inward Heat abated; but outwardly she felt a little hotter, and the Skin moisten'd with a breathing Sweat: so I order'd, after the Clyster was come away, which was to be injected, the former Remedies to be repeated.

AUGUST 2. the Spirits were brisker, and the inward Heat still milder; therefore I advis'd the use of the prepared Pearl to be repeated every fourth hour, with the Julep; and that Blistering-Plaisters should be applied behind the Ears, for preserving the Head.

AUGUST 3. altho' the outward Heat seem'd somewhat abated, yet the miliary Pustles had not so good an aspect: therefore I had thoughts of making use of the *Gascoign's* Powder again; but because the Girl's Mother seem'd dissatisfied, I prescribed the following.

*Take Black-Cherry Water, 12 Ounces;  
Epidemick, one Ounce and a half; Gascoign's Powder, one Dram, with a sufficient quantity of white Sugar; make a Julep, whereof she may take a Draught*

N 2

*every*

*every sixth hour, shaking up the Phial at the time of using it: and a Dose of prepared Pearls in every Interval; and that she should also make use of a Mucilage of Quince and Fleawort Seeds, sweeten'd with the Syrup of Raspberries; and repeat the Plaisters for the Soles of the Feet.*

AUGUST 4. the Heat was more intense, and not without some convulsive Motions. For the young Maid, whose Temper was naturally hot, had drank more freely of the Julep than she ought, for which, I prescribed ten Grains of prepared Pearl to be taken (in lieu of the Julep) every sixth hour, in one Spoonful of the following, drinking three Spoonfuls more of the same immediately after.

*Take Milk-Water, eight Ounces; Plague-Water, one Ounce; Syrup of Citron-Peels, a sufficient quantity, mix and make a Julep.*

And for diluting the sharp ferous part of the Blood, that she should drink Milk-Water sweeten'd, for her constant Drink: and if the Sweating should chance to stop,

Hist. 9. with a prodigious Flux of Urine. 181  
to add four Drops of the Spirit of Harts-  
horn, to every Draught of the said Water ;  
and mix one Scruple of the Pulvis de Gut-  
teta with the Julep.

ON the fifth, the convulsive Motions  
were gone off, the Heat became milder,  
the animal Spirits brisken'd, and the mi-  
liary Pustles now beginning to decline :  
which plainly shewed, that the afore-men-  
tion'd bad Symptoms, were not so much  
owing to the Distemper, as to the Julep,  
taken in too great quantity ; therefore I  
order'd the last Prescriptions to be conti-  
nued. For as the *Roman* Physician *Baglivi*  
well observes, Nature is not to be com-  
manded, but obeyed.

ON the sixth, the Fever was so abated,  
that the miliary Pustles began to be dried  
up. Yet for extinguishing the remaining  
feverish Heat, I order'd the young Patient  
to drink liberally of Milk-Water, with the  
Powder of Pearls ; and that the *Peruvian*  
Bark should be in readiness to be taken up-  
on occasion.

ON the seventh, I was call'd up early  
in the Morning, for the Girl had discharg'd  
so great a quantity of Urine, and so sud-  
denly,



denly, that it flow'd from her before the Chamber-pot could be got ready. Whence, her Mother was afraid, she should sink under a Diabetes, as she said her Nephew did: whereas, in truth, it was partly owing to the too plentiful drinking of Milk-Water, the day before, and partly to the drying up of the miliary Pustles. Like as in the former described Case, and at the same time of the Distemper, the Reliques of the morbifick Matter, for perfecting the Crisis, went off by Stool: which perhaps also had happen'd here, provided the Patient's Temperature had been less hot, her Belly naturally looser, and the use of the Pearl-Powder more sparing. And in a like Case, (and with the same Chance) the Reliques of this kind of Distemper are sometimes expelled by a Lochial Flux; as I remember happen'd to Mrs. King, at the Sign of the *Three Kings* on *Ludgate-hill*, to whom Mr. *Allen* was Apothecary. For immediately after the miliary Pustles were dried up, a blackish-colour'd Lochia, like Blood burnt upon Coals, flow'd from her, for a whole hour's space, without any evident Cause, or following Accident; and

*Hist. 9. with a prodigious Flux of Urine.* 183  
as often as no such kinds of Evacuation happen, after the dying away of the Pustles, I often meet with an Heat fixed to the inward Parts, with a pressure or load upon the Spirits; or the Patient from any slight Cause suffers a relapse, and sometimes a sudden Death; or by the Matter being thrown upon the Limbs, either an Erysipelas, or an hydropick and painful Swelling arises.

ALL these I shew'd particularly to the Girl's Mother, in order to remove her fears; and told her, there was no more to be done than recruiting her Strength, either by taking the Bark, or the Testaceous Powders, with Asses-Milk, (whose use she had before agreed to;) yet she had a mind to consult another Physician: And I being sent for, at the same time, by the honourable Countess of *Clarendon*, to advise with about her Nephew *O-Bryan*; the other Physician therefore prescribed alone the following Medicaments.

*Take Pulvis de Gutteta, Lapis Contrayerva, each six Grains; Castor, volatile Salt of Hartshorn, each two Grains; Confection of Alkermes without Musk,*

*one Scruple ; Syrup of Piony as much as will make a Bolus : to be taken forthwith ; and so on every sixth hour, dissolved in a Spoonful of the Julep.*

*Take White Decoction, one Pint ; Barley-Cinamon Water, one Ounce ; white Sugar as much as will sweeten it : mix and make an Apozem for her ordinary Drink.*

*Take Sal Volatile Oleosum, two Drams ; let her take six Drops of it frequently in any common Drink.*

And let the Blistering-Plaisters be applied to the inside of the Arms, and between the Shoulders.

MR. *Basket*, the Apothecary, sent me a Copy of this Prescription ; which having perused, I was in some surprize, and said, that in as much as the miliary Pustles had not been struck in, or gone back again, but were regularly dried up, and without any ill Symptom, I could expect no better from the heating Medicines, and the hot and weaken'd Temperature of the young Maid, than a Fever kindled anew, and threatening the Patient's Death.

NEITHER



NEITHER was I deceived in my conjecture; for when I visited my little Patient, about nine in the Evening, as I understood every thing that had been done, according to the last recited Prescription, so also I found her labouring under a most vehement Heat, great Thirst, dry Tongue, and a laborious Respiration; yet I would not prescribe any thing in the absence of the other Physician.

WE were told the next Morning, on our visiting the Patient together, that she had a very bad Night, and now was exceeding hot and thirsty, and breathed with great difficulty. So I asked the other Physician what Indications he proposed to satisfy: he answer'd, that, in my absence, (who only could describe the Patient's Case) he supposed the miliary Pustles to be struck in. But when I shewed him, that it could not be done, the Physician, after a consultation, yielded to lessen the Dose, and prescribe as follows.

*Take Lapis Contrayerva, Pulvis de Gut-teta, each four Grains; Saffron, Castor, each one Grain; and with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Piony make a Bolus: to be taken in one Spoonful of the Julep.*

And

And for diluting the Humours, she might take the white Decoction for her constant Drink; and lest a preternatural Heat should be raised by a bound Belly, and the use of the Bolus, we order'd a Suppository of Honey and Sal Gem.

ON the ninth, the Heat was milder, and she breathed more freely; so we prescribed a Clyster of Milk and Sugar, and one Bolus.

ON the tenth, we found the little Maid in a far better State, with all the Symptoms arising from the heating Medicines quite abolished. Yet for recovering her Strength, and preventing a return of the inward Heat, we prescribed the following Powder to be taken in one Spoonful of Asses-Milk, drinking half a Pint of the same warm, immediately after it.

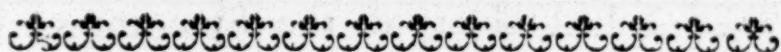
*Take Gascoign's Powder, prepared Pearls,  
each six Grains: mix and make a  
Bolus.*

ON the eleventh, that we might yet further provide for the Patient's Welfare, to prevent a relapse of the feverish Heat, we ordered half a Scruple of the Bark in  
Powder

Hist. 10. *ending in an Abscess of the Breast.* 187

Powder to be taken in one Spoonful of the Julep, every fourth hour, and a small Draught of Milk-Water upon occasion : and for perfecting her Recovery, she should go into the Country, where she always enjoyed a better State of Health.

I heard she fell ill again, not long after, and that some other Physicians were consulted. But I was not displeased at it, for she died under their Care : whereas before, the Case succeeded so prosperously while under my Direction alone, that by God's Assistance, she for a moderate space of time made a fair escape from the Fever.



## H I S T. X.

*Of a Miliary Fever, ending in an  
Aposthume, or Abscess of the  
Breast.*

**J**UNE 2, 1699, I was call'd to the Honourable Lord Chief-Justice *Trevor's*, of the *Common-Pleas*, for his Lady, since dead, and then about the beginning of her  
lying



lying in Child-bed ; who had Mr. *Gelfthorp* for her Apothecary, and Mrs. *Dodson* for her Midwife.

SHE enjoy'd a calm and serene Mind, in a slender Body ; yet being naturally weak spirited, she often fell into an inward Heat before her Delivery. But afterwards became pained in her Back and Thighs, as is usual with Child-bed Women ; and upon the going off of the Pains, she was seized with a shivering, which the Women took for a Milk Fever, for it came on the third Day after she was brought to bed.

YET because she perceived a sinking of her Spirits, I was sent for on the said Day. When I had observed the Symptoms, I perceiv'd she was affected with an Oppression of the Breast, causing Sighs, with her Spirits greatly dejected, a Pain of the Head, a frequent and weak Pulse, the Urine like that in health, the Palms of the Hands hot, the Lochia flowing, and the Belly rather inclined to looseness. But having uncover'd her Breast, I counted three miliary Pustles thereon ; from which, tho' very few, it plainly enough appeared, that this was a Miliary Fever : But the honourable Lady  
*Hambden,*

Hist. 10. ending in an Abscess of the Breast. 189  
Hambden, and the other Gentlewomen,  
would scarce give any credit to my Assertion.

YET I was suspicious, from the small number of Pustles, that the Matter prepared for their Supply, tended some other way : therefore to forward their Eruption, by a moderate and continued Sweating, I prescribed the following Haustus to be taken every sixth hour.

*Take Milk-Water, three Ounces ; compound Piony, half an Ounce ; Gascoign's Powder, fifteen Grains ; Pulvis de Gutteta, ten Grains ; Syrup of Baum, a sufficient quantity : mix and make a Draught, to be taken as above directed.*

I order'd the Gascoign's Powder in somewhat a less quantity, to avoid quickening the Blood's Motion more than was meet, for keeping up the now raised Sweat ; and I added the Pulvis de Gutteta, with a larger diluting Dose of Milk-Water, for defending the Nerves, in case the miliary Pustles should chance to strike in.

AND for the pain of the Head, I also order'd a Blistering-Plaister to be applied  
between

between the Shoulders, and Plaisters for the Soles of the Feet, and that she should take Chicken-Broth for her Diet: Because I am wont to allow rather more Nourishment in this Fever, than in any other, especially in Persons naturally weak; whereto I also adjoin'd the following Julep, to be taken at pleasure.

*Take Baum-Water, eight Ounces; Barley-Cinamon, four Ounces; Plague-Water, one Ounce; pearl'd Sugar, two Drams: mix and make a Julep.*

ON the third, she seem'd easier every where; yet lest the Diaphoresis should slacken, I order'd the following Bolus.

*Take Conserve of Rosemary, half a Dram; Gascoign's Powder, thirty Grains; Syrup of Baum, as much as will make a Bolus, to be taken with the Julep.*

IN the Evening, the Fever was exacerbated with all the primary contingent Symptoms; whereto was also added a difficult Breathing, and also a moderate Looseness from the Lochia being abated; for the excrementitious Matter assay'd a Passage from the  
Womb



Hist. 10. ending in an Abscess of the Breast. 191

Womb to the Intestines, for which cause I prescrib'd the following Bolus to be taken with the Julep.

*Take Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers, half a Dram ; Venice Treacle, one Scruple ; Gascoign's Powder, Saffron, each ten Grains ; Syrup of Baum, as much as will form it into a Bolus.*

I preferr'd the Theriaca to Diascordium, because it not only abates a Looseness, but also for the most part, more favours or encourages a Sweating : and, omitting other Astringents, I added the Saffron, in order to restore a more plentiful Flux of the Lochia, without astringing the intestinal Glands ; for whatsoever binds the Guts, the same also imprints its Effects upon the Womb ; which is greatly to be regarded, lest by curing one Symptom, another should be produced. But yet, lest the said Bolus should not prove duly effectual, I order'd a Julep to be had in readiness.

*Take Black-Cherry Water, eight Ounces ; Barley-Cinamon, four Ounces ; Epidemick Water, one Ounce ; Diascordium, one Dram ; Confection of the Jacinth without*

*without Perfumes, ten Grains; Syrup of Mint, one Ounce: mix and make a Julep, whereof she may take four Spoonfuls after every purging Stool.*

And to prevent any Accident arising from the Opiates, I order'd Blistering-Plaisters to be applied to the Wrists, which are also sometimes serviceable in a Looseness, in as much as they repel the morbid Matter to the outward Parts.

ON the fourth Day, I was informed, that after taking the Theriacal Bolus, she fell into a Sleep and Sweating, whereupon all the Symptoms changed for the better; nor was there any need of the astringent Julep: so that I ordered the Bolus, but without the Theriaca, to be repeated, together with the pearl'd Julep, because less heating Remedies seem'd now sufficient for continuing the Sweating. And we have an example in Salivation, of the Ineffectualness of a Medicine, being given in too great a Dose; for five or ten Grains of Mercurius Dulcis, taken every Night, doth oftentimes, and especially in weak Habits, more successfully promote this, (*viz.* a Spitting,) than

Hist. 10. ending in an Abscess of the Breast. 193  
than a triple Dose of the same Medicine,  
which also Mr. *Tindal* the Apothecary can  
evidence : Who, when I had prescribed  
this Method to a certain Patient, told me  
with some surprize, that nothing could be  
expected from it ; for he lately saw much  
larger Doses, given by an eminent Surgeon,  
to a Daughter of the said Patient, and con-  
tinued even for eleven Weeks, without any  
effect at all. But the taking of *Mercurius  
Dulcis* in too great quantity, doth so acce-  
lerate, or quicken the Blood's Motion, that  
it throws out by vomiting or purging, the  
Matter, which by a moderate Dose, is wont  
to be excerned by the salivary Glandules.  
And 'tis well known, that in melancholick  
People, the Belly is sooner moved by Leni-  
tive Medicines, than by strong Catharticks :  
and in like manner, when a Sweat is flow-  
ing, it often turns into a burning Heat, ei-  
ther by augmenting the Dose of Diaphore-  
tick Remedies, or by too frequently repeat-  
ing the same.

BUT lest there should want Matter for  
continuing the Sweat, I prescribed the fol-  
lowing Apozem.

O

Take



*Take Roots of Strawberry, and of greater Celandine, each half an Ounce; Leaves of Baum, Strawberry, Celandine, each two Pugils; Carduus Seeds, two Drams; of the Cordial Flowers, each half a Pugil: boil them in a sufficient quantity of Spring-Water to one Pint and a half; to the strained Liqueur, add Epidemick Water, two Ounces: mix and make an Apozem.*

IN the Evening, the Exacerbation returned, but not so violently; so I ordered the Bolus of *Venice-Treacle* to be repeated, and after six hours, the Bolus without *The-riaca*; and Plaisters to be applied to the Soles of the Feet.

ON the 5th, I found all the Symptoms milder, and the miliary Pustles tending to ripening; for which cause I gave orders for the Bolus without *Venice-Treacle*, the Apozem, and the Julep, to be continued.

YET fearing a relapse of the difficulty of Breathing, upon the returns of the afore-said Exacerbations, while the miliary Pustles were dried up; I desired another Physician might be joined in consultation, (whom the Patient's

Hist. 10. ending in an Abscess of the Breast. 195

Patient's Relations named :) therefore meeting together in the Evening, we heard, that the Symptoms had been easier all that day. But now, they all, that is, the Diarrhœa, Dyspnœa, and Sinking of the Spirits, appear'd exacerbated or greatly augmented; which induced us to prescribe as follows.

*Take Gascoign's Powder, Diascordium, each half a Dram; Syrup of Cloves, as much as will make it into a Bolus: to be taken in one Spoonful of the following Julep, washing it down with five Spoonfuls more of the same.*

*Take Black-Cherry Water, ten Ounces; Penniroyal Water, and compound Briony, each two Ounces; prepared Pearl, two Drams; white Sugar, as much as is sufficient: mix and make a Julep.*

ON the 6th Day, in the Morning, the Patient, notwithstanding the Bolus, had been six times at Stool, and had pass'd a very troublesome Night; neither was the Exacerbation now entirely over: therefore we ordered the Bolus to be continued, and Blistering-Plaisters to be applied to the insides of the Arms; whereto we added a

Gargle of the Decoction of Plantain, and the following Clyster.

*Take Sack-Whey, ten Ounces; Electuary of Bayberries, one Ounce; brown Sugar, two Drams: mix and make a Clyster.*

YET for all this, Mrs. Hedges, the sick Lady's Mother, call'd me aside, and enquired of me, what was to be done for that great Defect of Spirits. I advis'd, that she should take ten Grains of Saffron in a small Draught of Milk-Water, and repeat the same after a few hours.

IN the Evening, we were inform'd, that the Patient had omitted the Bolus with Diascordium; but by repeating the use of the Saffron, which I had ordered, the Day was got over with milder Symptoms; for the miliary Pustles, by the benefit of a mild Sweat, were laudably advanced: therefore taking the Indication from the Juvantia, we prescribed the following Powder.

*Take Gascoign's Powder, half a Dram; Saffron, in Powder, six Grains: mix and make a Powder, to be taken every sixth hour, with the Julep.*



Hist. 10. ending in an Abscess of the Breast. 197

ON the 7th Day, she seem'd in good order, the Belly was moderately loose, to wit, at longer Intervals, and without prostrating the Strength ; neither did the miliary Pustles shrink any thing thereby : for which reason we thought proper she should continue the taking of the Bolus without Diascordium, and the Powder last ordered, with the Julep alternately.

IN the Evening, the Symptoms return'd anew, with the difficulty of Breathing, and the Looseness being increased: wherefore we also order'd the Bolus with Diascordium, and the other things as before.

ON the 8th, altho' she had taken the Diascordial Bolus, yet, as the Attendants told me, she had neither sweat, nor slept so well, as after the Theriacal Bolus, which I had prescribed ; for she was more restless and hot, and breathed still with greater difficulty, so we advis'd her to keep to the use of the Powder.

IN the Evening she seem'd to be affected with a new Exacerbation : but I judg'd it to be the former, not yet quite over ; therefore in lieu of the Diascordial Bolus, we order'd the Theriacal to be repeated.

ON the 9th, we heard she had a very easy Night; and now we found all the Symptoms favourable, and the miliary Pustles increas'd both in number and magnitude: therefore we prescribed the Bolus to be taken without Diafcordium, or *Venice-Treacle*, in the Intervals of the Fits; for I have learn'd by Experience, that Opiates being taken in the time of the Exacerbation or Fit, have the best effect, especially if Vesicatories be applied at the same time.

ON the 10th, we were greatly surprized to find the Patient, after enjoying a very calm and easy Night, to be so spent and sunk under the greatest Defect of Spirits, attended with a cold and universal clammy Sweat, but especially on the Hands: for which cause we prescribed ten Grains of Saffron, to be taken in a small Draught of Milk-Water, and a Suppository of Honey and Hiera Picra to be put up; likewise, that she should take one Scruple of Goa-stone, with six Grains of Saffron, every sixth hour, and the Draught with Saffron, in case of Faintings, and cold Sweats; and also a pectoral Apozem, with an oily Linctus, for abating a small tickling Cough now  
lately

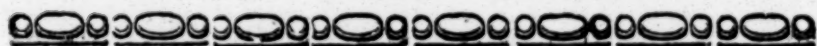
lately risen, lest the Reliques of the mor-  
bifick Matter, should now, upon the Pus-  
tles beginning to dry up, rush upon the  
Vessels of the Lungs.

WE order'd nothing, on the following  
Days, besides the pearl'd Julep, and the  
Saffron to be taken in Faintings, and a  
nourishing Diet to be used; whereby the  
Patient's Forces were so recruited, that the  
Remains of the morbidick Matter were af-  
terwards safely thrown upon the Glandules  
of the Breast; but considering her Weak-  
ness, I had a mind to delay the ripening of  
the aforesaid Matter, by ordering her to  
take some Doses of *Quercetan's* Tartar-Pills:  
which being done, the case succeeded so  
prosperously under the Care of that learned  
and eminent Surgeon Mr. Serjeant *Bernard*,  
that the Apostem suppurated gradually, and  
even without any pain, and in a few days  
was perfectly cured, and she restored to  
Health.

NEVERTHELESS, this same Lady, ac-  
quainted another eminent Physician, some  
small time before her next Child-birth, that  
she was seized in her last with a Fever;  
and fear'd, by the inward Heat, which she



felt, that she should relapse into the like again ; wherefore that Physician order'd ten Ounces of Blood to be taken away : upon which, she immediately perceived the Child to move more languid and weakly in the Womb ; so that when the time of her Delivery was at hand, she was so weaken'd, that before I could get to her, she necessarily sunk under the Throws of Travail, altho' the Infant lay right for the Birth.



## H I S T. XI.

*Of a Miliary Fever, proving almost mortal by Cold.*

TOWARD the end of July 1706, I was sent for to a Daughter of Mr. Smith's, living in *Bartholomew-Close*, immediately after she was brought to bed ; to whom Mr. *Springet* was Apothecary, and Mrs. *Summers* the Midwife.

AFTER her Delivery, she fell into an immoderate Flux of the Lochia, with a grievous Oppression of the Breast, and Sink-  
ing

ing of the Spirits, attended with a frequent and weak Pulse, and a Coldness on the back part of the Hands. Seeing no cause of these Symptoms could be assigned, either to the Birth, or the Placenta, they seem'd owing to a certain feverish Heat, exhaling its Spirit or Vapour, and destroying the retentive Faculty of the Vessels, and manifested a latent Miliary Fever; therefore I prescribed the following.

*Take Gascoign's Powder, one Scruple;  
Castor, four Grains; Syrup of Cowslips,  
as much as will make a Bolus: to be  
taken in one Spoonful of a common pearl'd  
Julep, washing it down with four or  
five Spoonfuls more of the same.*

I propos'd this to myself, that by making a moderate Secretion by Sweating, I should moderate the Uterine or Lochial Flux; for as a more violent Fermentation or Motion of the Blood diminishes a Secretion, so also does one Evacuation lessen another: which two-fold Aphorism I learnt from my own repeated Observations. Neither could I so safely have prescribed either Astringents or Opiates, lest by the immoderate flowing of the Lochia, being thus restrained,

a Defect of the natural Purgations might perhaps have followed : and how greatly such an Effect or Accident is to be feared, both the Physicians and Midwives are well appriz'd of.

THE Operation of the prescribed Medicament confirmed the truth of my Conjecture in this case ; for the depressed Spirits were raised, and the Lochia moderately lessen'd, after the taking of the Bolus.

SECONDLY, I also foresaw, that the Fever would shortly discover its Nature. Yet, lest the Patient's Friends should think I consulted my own Gain, I took no notice of it, but advised her to repeat the Bolus Morning and Evening, keep in Bed, and refrain all Company, and Commotions of Mind ; to take Chicken-Broth for her Food, and also Water-Gruel now and then with Wine in it, and Sage-Poffet for her ordinary Drink, adding some Drops of Spirit of Hartshorn to each Draught : in case the Diaphoresis should slacken, and in Faintness of Spirits, the Sal volatile Oleosum, after the same manner. This being done, I took leave of the Patient for some days.

THIRDLY,



THIRDLY, At my return, I was told by the Servants, that she had diligently observed my Orders, and was in a hopeful and tolerable State, excepting only the Vapours, which troubled her, (as they call'd them;) for she was low spirited, had an Oppression of her Breast, with Watchings, and a Disturbance of Mind, when composing herself to sleep, and was also affected with irregular Returns of hot and cold Fits, and especially upon an Intermision of Sweating: from which Symptoms, I was still more certify'd, that the miliary Pustles would break out at last.

THE Fever held on much after this manner, even to the 11th of *August*; whereon I was call'd from Dinner to the Patient, being seized very suddenly with a Syncope or Swooning, and who was judged by her Relations to be just a dying. When I got to her, I heard she had risen from her Bed, and thereupon fell forthwith into a Syncope; neither recover'd she out of it, till put in Bed again: but I surmising that the miliary Pustles had appear'd, and been struck in again by the cold Air, found them  
indeed

indeed upon her naked Breast, but depressed or sunk in rising.

I thought it not proper in this case to apply to Medicines vehemently heating, lest by spurring on too rapidly the Blood's Motion, I might hinder a more plentiful and hopeful Crop of Pustles: But I determined rather to make choice of such kind of Remedies, which being milder, would more happily raise a Diaphoresis, and by throwing out the Pustles, exalt the depressed Spirits; with which view I prescribed as follows.

*Take Conserve of Wood-Sorrel, one Scruple; Oriental Bezoar, Saffron, each half a Scruple; with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Cowslips, make a Bolus: to be taken in one Spoonful of the following Julep, washing it down with a small Draught of the same,*

*Take Black-Cherry Water, ten Ounces; compound Angelica Water, one Ounce and a half; pearl'd Sugar, a sufficient quantity, mix and make a Julep: to be taken as above, and at other times when faint or low spirited, and repeat the Bolus every sixth hour.*

*Take*

*Take Sal volatile Oleosum, half an Ounce ;  
whereof she may take twenty Drops now  
and then in a Draught of her ordi-  
nary Drink ; and let Plaisters be laid  
to the Soles of her Feet.*

ON the 12th day she found herself much easier, for her Spirits were neither so much sunk nor disturbed, and the Pustles were more crouded together, risen higher up, and of greater Extent ; whence it is evident, that they had struck in by the Cold, for otherwise, it is not to be supposed, they could have so great and so sudden a Progress: therefore I order'd her to persist in the use of the Bolus and the Julep, and take two Spoonfuls of small Treacle Water in Languors or Faintings.

On the 13th, seeing every thing appear'd hopeful, I, to avoid wearying the Patient with often visiting, and ordering of Medicines, advised her to continue the following even to the 17th day.

*Take Gascoign's Powder, one Scruple ;  
Castor, four Grains ; Syrup of Cow-  
slips, as much as will make a Bolus :*

*to*

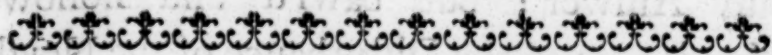


*to be taken every sixth hour, with a small Draught of the pearl'd Julep.*

*Take Castor, six Grains ; Assa Fætida, twelve Grains ; Syrup of Cowslips, as much as will form them into six Pills ; whereof she may take two in the Intervals, for continuing the Flux of the Lochia.*

ON the 17th, the Pustles being now dried up, the Patient seem'd every way in good order, saving a cold clammy Sweat returning by times : to obviate which, and prevent any Accident arising from the Pustles now dried away, I advis'd her to persevere in the use of the Bolus for ten days time ; and if, on her rising out of Bed, she should perceive any Deficiency or Sinking of the Spirits, to return immediately into it again, and take the above prescribed Bolus. By observing which Directions, she recover'd her perfect State of Health.





HIST. XII.

*Of a Miliary Fever, with a most  
furious Delirium.*

**M**AY 24, 1699, I was call'd to a young Maid of Mr. *Powell's*, living in *Basinghall-street*, who had Mr. *Dalton* for their Apothecary.

SHE was seiz'd at first in the Country with a Pain of the Head, and some mild Returns of Heat and Coldness, together with a great Sinking of the Spirits, and an Oppression of the Breast, causing Sighs ; which Symptoms, the Domesticks supposed to arise from an Obstruction of her Menfes, and from thence the Vapours, as they term them.

BUT seeing they daily increased upon her, I was consulted ; and at my first Visit, on the said Day, found her labouring under a quick and weak Pulse, and an exceeding Languor or Faintness ; and she became so vehemently delirious, as to know  
nothing

nothing at all she said, or how to return any Answer; but bawl'd and hollow'd aloud, even to the Disturbance of the Neighbourhood: whence I judg'd this would prove a Miliary Fever. But by her omitting thus far a due Regimen, the Matter requisite for generating the Pustles was partly inherent or fixed in the Blood, and partly thrown upon the Nerves.

THEREFORE I order'd a Clyster. Of the common Decoction for a Clyster, eight Ounces; Honey of Mercury, three Ounces; Kitchen Sugar, as much as is necessary, mix and make a Clyster, to be thrown up immediately: also Blistering-Plaisters to be applied to the Wrists; and after the Clyster had done working, the following Bolus to be taken every sixth hour.

*Take Conserve of Wood-Sorrel, half a Dram; Gascoign's Powder, one Scruple; Saffron, four Grains; Piony Seeds, six Grains; Syrup of Orach, as much as will make a Bolus: to be taken in one Spoonful of the following Julep, drinking immediately after it four Spoonfuls more of the same.*

*Take*



*Take Black-Cherry Water, eight Ounces ;  
compound Piony, Syrup of stinking Orach,  
each one Ounce : mix and make a Ju-  
lep.*

And for promoting the Terms, I prescribed the following Pills.

*Take Assa Fætida, ten Grains ; Castor,  
five Grains ; Syrup of Orach, as much  
as will form them into six Pills, two of  
which may be taken every sixth hour,  
in the Intervals of the Bolus.*

And if she continued raving without sleep, that one Grain of *London* Laudanum should be added to the Bolus, to be taken about four o'clock in the Morning.

ON the 25th, her Pulse continued to be quick and weak, and the noisy Raving nothing abated ; but yet she was not constantly delirious, so her Friends had omitted the Bolus with Laudanum : and for that reason, I also order'd the Bolus without Laudanum to be continued with the Julep and Pills.

IN the Evening, the Distemper appear'd more favourable ; for she began now to  
P sweat,

sweat, and a few miliary Pustles broke out upon her Breast: yet her Belly, notwithstanding the former Clyster, which prov'd ineffectual, was still very much bound, so I commanded another to be injected.

*Take of the common Decoction for a Clyster, eight Ounces; Lenitive Electuary, one Ounce; Confection of Hamech, four Drams; brown Sugar, as much as is sufficient, mix for a Clyster: and after the Operation of the Clyster, that she should take the following Bolus.*

*Conserve of Sorrel, half a Dram; Gascoign's Powder, one Scruple; Syrup of Baum, as much as will make a Bolus: to be repeated every fifth hour.*

To these I added a Mucilage of Quince and Fleawort Seeds, extracted in Barley-Water, and sweeten'd with Syrup of Raspberries, to be taken by Spoonfuls, and swallow'd leisurely down.

ON the 26th day, the Assistants told me, that the Patient had slept a little, after the Clyster was come away, and had kept sweating the whole Night; for now the miliary Pustles shew'd more numerous, and the Sighings

Hist. 12. *with a most furious Delirium.* 211

Sighings less frequent : therefore I ordered the Bolus to be repeated.

IN the Evening, I was inform'd, she had suffer'd an Exacerbation of all the Symptoms; and in her violent raving, had so thrown about in bed, that the Sweating entirely stopt thereby : in order to restore which, and pacify the turbulent Spirits, I advised the use of Camphor, (which I had often experienc'd in a like case,) with the following Emulsion.

*Take white Poppy-Seeds, two Drams ;  
sweet Almonds blanch'd, number fifteen ;  
beat them with a due quantity of Bar-  
ley-Water, by pouring on now and then  
three Pints of the same Decoction :  
strain, and sweeten it with white Sugar  
for her constant Drink.*

I also order'd, that the Julep should be repeated, with the Laudanum Bolus, the next Morning.

ON the 27th, I was told, that the Patient scarce slept any thing after taking the Laudanum ; but by virtue of the Camphor, a breathing Sweat had continued upon her all Night, and more Pustles were sprung



up : therefore I advis'd the Bolus without Laudanum to be continued.

ON the 28th, the said Pustles seem'd incredibly thick and numerous, which yet had not prevail'd so far, but the Delirium and bawling Fury return'd again : wherefore, seeing I had often experienc'd the Efficacy of Diaphoretick Antimony, as well for expelling the Pustles, as for appeasing a Delirium, I prescrib'd as follows.

*Take Diaphoretick Antimony, Gascoign's Powder, each ten Grains : mix them together, to be taken three times a day, in one Spoonful of the following Julep, drinking five Spoonfuls more of the same immediately after each Dose.*

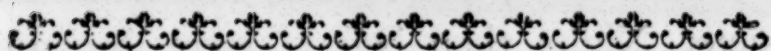
*Take Black-Cherry Water, six Ounces ; Baum Water, four Ounces ; Plague Water, two Ounces ; Syrup of Baum, one Ounce : mix and make a Julep.*

And for the inward Heat and Thirst, and the dry and fordid Tongue, I also order'd two Pints of Barley-Water, sweeten'd with three Ounces of Syrup of Violets, for her common Drink.

ON the 29th, the Pustles, after a much quieter Night than before, were become still larger ; whence also her Clamour and Delirium were moderated : yet her Hands and Tongue being dry and parcht, I ordered half a Scruple of Sal Prunella to be added to the Bolus, and that she should drink a Quart of the Apozem daily, and have Blistering-Plaisters applied to her Legs.

ON the 30th, all the Symptoms were laudable ; for which cause, I advised her to continue the use of the last prescribed Remedies to the 12th of *June*. Lastly, about the 16th of the same Month, I prescribed one Scruple of *Quercetan's* Tartar-Pills, to be taken every other, or third Night, for six times ; which being done, she recover'd her Health beyond all Expectation, both of the Family, and others that saw her.





## H I S T. XIII.

*Of a Miliary Fever, with Loss  
of Memory.*

**A**PRIL 4, 1701, I was sent for to Mr. Buller in Newington-Butts; to whom Mr. Hunter was Apothecary.

AFTER he had made a Journey to London, he was seized with a grievous Pain of the Back, Sickness at Stomach, Vomiting and a Dysury: which Symptoms he took to be simply Nephritick, and had taken some Medicines proper for that purpose ineffectually. I visited him on the aforesaid Day, and because he made no mention amongst the other Antecedents, of the Sinking of his Spirits, and Sighings, I therefore order'd the following Emetick Draught.

*Take Vomiting Salt of Vitriol, 3 Drams;  
divide it into six Doses, and let each of  
them be taken in one Spoonful of com-  
pound Walnut Water, drinking after  
them a Draught of Carduus Drink.*

And



And as soon as the Vomiting is over, that he should take two Scruples of the Stomach-Pills with Gums, for carrying off the Remains of the Humours, and of the Vomitory ; and for cleansing the Urinary Passages, to drink two Pints of *Stretham Waters* the next Morning.

ON the 5th, the Vomiting and Sickness went off, and the Purging Waters came freely away both by Urine and Stool ; yet the Pain of the Back remain'd, tho' not so violent : and he was also affected with irregular Returns of hot and cold Fits, his Pulse likewise was quick and weak, and a great Penury or Deficiency of Spirits, and an Oppression of the Breast, with Sighing, molested him : whence I guessed this would end in a Miliary Fever, so I prescribed the following.

*Take Goa-stone, Pulvis de Gutteta, each ten Grains : mix and make a Powder, to be taken every sixth hour, in a small Draught of the Pearl'd Julep.*

ON the 6th, the Faintness and Sighing were easier ; but seeing the Pain of the Back rather grew worse, I ordered, besides

the former Powder, a Clyster of the common Decoction, and Honey of Mercury to be injected: and after it was come away, that he should take one Scruple of *Gascoign's* Powder in the following Draught.

*Take Milk-Water, three Ounces; Epidemick Water, Syrup of white Poppies, Oil of sweet Almonds, each half an Ounce: mix and make a Haustus.*

And lastly, that a Mucilage should be prepared to soften the Tongue withal.

ON the 7th, the Pain was abated, but the Spirits disturbed and sunk, perhaps owing to the *Diacodium* taken the Night before; for which cause, I ordered Blistering-Plaisters to be laid forthwith to the inside of the Arms, and the following Draught for keeping up the Sweating.

*Take Milk-Water, three Ounces; Epidemick Water, half an Ounce; Goa-stone, Pulvis de Gutteta, each one Scruple: mix them.*

And to take, in case of great Failure, or Sinking of the Spirits, a Draught of pearl'd Julep, and one Spoonful or two of Treacle-Water by turns; and for the small trembling  
of

of the Tongue and Hands, that twenty Drops of Spirit of Lavender should be given him now and then in a Draught of his common Drink.

ON the 8th Day, the miliary Pustles made their Appearance, and thereupon the Pain of the Back became much easier, and the Spirits somewhat brisker, and less disturbed; therefore I commanded that the last prescribed Draught, and the following Bolus, should be taken alternately.

*Take Oriental Bezoar, Saffron, each ten Grains; Syrup of Cowslips, as much as will make a Bolus.*

HERETO I added an Apozem of Barley-Water, two Pints, and Syrup of Violets, three Ounces, to serve as a Vehicle, both to the Medicines, and to the Matter of the Pustles to be driven outwards, as likewise for washing the Reins and urinary Passages, and also for gently relaxing the Belly, for the most part too costive; and I further order'd a few small Spoonfuls of Treacle-Water to be added to a Draught of the Apozem.

ON



ON the 9th Day, the Tremor was augmented, and that with some Signs of a slight Delirium: yet by reason the Pustles still appeared larger and ranker, and the Spirits less depressed or flat, I gave orders for a continuance of all the last Prescriptions.

ON the 10th, the bad Symptoms, appearing the Day before, were vanish'd; but now a small Cough arising, troubled the Patient: wherefore to prevent the Reliques of the morbidick Matter from falling upon the Lungs, after the Pustles were dried up, I prescrib'd this Linctus.

*Take Oil of sweet Almonds, two Ounces; Syrup of Ground-Ivy, and of Maiden-Hair, each one Ounce; white Sugar, as much as is sufficient to make a Linctus.*

And that he should drink, in lieu of the former Apozem, the following Ptisan, made of the Pectoral Decoction clarified, and Milk-Water, each one Pint, mixt for his ordinary Drink. And in case of Faintings, to take twenty Drops of the following Mixture in a Draught of the Ptisan.

*Take*

*Take Tincture of Castor, two Drams;  
Sal Volatile Oleosum, half an Ounce:  
mix them.*

And lastly, that he should keep to the use of the Haustus and Boles.

ON the 11th, seeing all things remain'd much in the same condition, as on the day before, I commanded the same Remedies to be repeated.

ON the 12th, the Spirits, by reason of the last Night's Watchings, seem'd somewhat disturbed, but not much sunk; and as to the other things, the Patient was moderately holden, and the Pustles tending to dryness: yet lest the Reliques of the Distemper should be transferr'd into the Blood and Nerves, I order'd a Vesicatory to be applied between the Shoulders, and the use of the Bolus, and pearl'd Julep, to be continued.

ON the 15th, he was quit of the Fever, and had only some slight Disturbance of the Spirits upon him; for which I commanded the Clyster to be repeated: and lest he should too soon leave off the use of his Medicines, that he should take the Bolus,

I

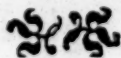
with

with the Julep, Night and Morning, and when faint or sick.

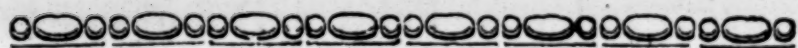
ON the 18th, he perceived his Head to be much relieved, by taking some purging Pills; and tho' his Lungs escaped safe, by means of the recited Precaution, yet an Apostem arose, by the Reliques of the Dis-temper being driven to the outward Parts, which was cured in a short time by the Care of Mr. *Hunter*.

ALTHOUGH the Patient's Memory was greatly damag'd by this Fever; yet by using an exact Diet, he perfectly regain'd his Faculties and Strength in two Months Space.

*Note,* That the Symptoms first perceptible in a Miliary Fever, do generally invade a part formerly affected, as happen'd in the now described Case.







H I S T. XIV.

*Of a Miliary Fever, proving deadly  
by taking of an Emulsion.*

ON the 10th of *September*, in the Year 1700, I was sent for to the Honourable Esq; *Trevor's* Coachman's Wife, living in *Chandler's Row*, (or Buildings) and then lying in Child-bed; to whom Mr. *Hunter* was Apothecary.

SHE was seiz'd, on the third Day after her Delivery, with a feverish Shivering, and a succeeding Heat, like a Milk-Fever, and was also affected with the greatest Languor, and Oppression of the Breast, with Sighing, and perpetual Watchings Day and Night; which Symptoms being taken for merely hysterical, this Patient had also made trial of some hysterick Medicines, to no purpose: wherefore I was desired to visit her, by that most worthy Gentleman Sir *Thomas Lane*, to whom the Patient's Husband had formerly been a Servant. When I first  
came

came to her, I found her labouring under a quick and weak Pulse, a Disturbance of Spirits, an Oppression of the Breast, Sighings, and an inward Heat; and altho' her Urine was like that in health, yet the Palms of her Hands were hot: all which, as they seem'd to indicate a Miliary Fever, so also some Pustles then appearing upon her naked Breasts, confirm'd me in this opinion; therefore I prescribed as usual the following Powder, to be taken every sixth hour.

*Take Gascoign's Powder, one Scruple;  
Saffron, ten Grains: mix and make a  
Powder.*

ON the 11th, the miliary Pustles were wonderously crouded together, whereby the Patient had also a very easy Night, and the Disturbance of the Spirits, and the Sighings were moderated, so I order'd the Powder and Julep to be continued for three Days, and some Drops of Spirit of Hartshorn to be taken in common Drink, when faint or low.

ON the 14th, the Eruption of the Pustles were still more visible; the Faintings and Oppression of the Breast being now  
gone

gone off, she scarce perceived any other Disorder, besides the inward Heat; and that Heat perhaps remained, either because the Patient had not as yet drunk Diluters, or not in a sufficient quantity: whence I order'd her to drink Milk-Water for her constant Drink, and also take some Spoonfuls of Treacle-Water in a Draught of the same, to keep up an Equilibrium between the Drink and the Medicines; especially if either the Languor and Oppression should return, or the Sweating cease: and lastly, that Blistering-Plaisters should be applied to the inside of the Arms, both for more happily enlarging the Pustles, as well as preventing any bad Accident.

ON the 15th and 16th, seeing the Disorder appear'd the same, I order'd the last Prescriptions to be repeated.

ON the 17th, the Patient, by omitting the use of the Milk-Water, fell into a slight Dysury: therefore Mr. *Hunter* the Apothecary was presently sent for, but he being absent, another was call'd in; who having only the Sharpness of Urine in view, sent a Pint of Emulsion to be drank, whereby the Sweating suddenly stopt, and she

was



was taken with a grievous Oppression, and Difficulty of Breathing. I was sent for at last, but before I got to her, the Case was desperate, and she in a small time after expired.

It is evident from this History, how the smallest Error in this Fever exposes the Patient to the greatest Danger.



## H I S T. XV.

### *Of a Miliary Fever, with an Ulcer, and Stone of the Kidneys.*

**F**<sup>E</sup>bruary 27, 1707, I was consulted for Mrs. *Couts*, living in *Mark-lane*, and then in Child-bed; who had Mr. *Hunter* for her Apothecary.

**S**HE, for some Years before, was troubl'd with a Pain of her Left-side; which many, for that reason, supposed owing to the Spleen, because it seem'd to occupy the Side near the fore part of that Viscus: whereas truly it was the fore part of the left Kidney that was affected.

THE

THE Patient's whole nervous Genus had contracted, by the Nephritick Malady, a Weakness and other Disorders; she was very subject to fall into a Ptyalism, or Flux of Spittle, and for two Months before she was brought to bed, she felt an inward Heat, which (as before remarked) doth often precede, (and especially in pregnant Women, a little before their Delivery) a miliary Fever; at last she fell in Labour, and got to Bed, before the Midwife could get to her.

AFTER some Days, she felt at first a Pain in the left Side, and after that in the right, with a Shivering; and lastly, was molested with irregular Returns of hot and cold Fits.

THE Day whereon I first visited her, the Pulse was quick and weak, the Tongue whitish and moist, much like as in health, and the Urine after the same manner, but without any Sediment; the hot and cold Fits returned irregularly, the Back of the Hands was moderately warm, while the Palms were very hot. As Sleep had forsaken her, so also her Spirits were under a great Hurry and Commotion; hereto also was

Q

added

added a Ringing of the Ears, a Palpitation of the Heart, a Dyspnæa returning irregularly, and a violent Oppression with Sighings, and sometimes also a trembling of the Hands; and by reason of the Spitting being totally stopt, and the Lochia coming away very sparingly, she was both delirious, and also seiz'd with some slight convulsive Motions; by which Symptoms, I was sensible, this wou'd be a miliary Fever, and especially by the Defect of Spirits, and Oppression of the Breast with Sighings, which I look upon as the Pathognomonick Signs of a miliary Fever; and by the Difficulty of Breathing, the Trembling and the Weakness preceding the Fever, I perceived it wou'd prove a dangerous one.

I had therefore a twofold Indication in view, *to wit*, to raise a Diaphoresis, and relieve each of the Symptoms.

To satisfy the former, and also restore the Lochia, and abate the Dyspnæa, I prescrib'd the following Bolus.

*Take Gascoign Powder, Sperma Ceti, each one Scruple; Castor, four Grains; Syrup of White Poppies, as much as will make*



Hist. 15. *with an Ulcer of the Kidneys.* 227  
*make a Bolus : To be taken every sixth  
Hour, in a Draught of the following  
Julep.*

*Take Black Cherry-water, ten Ounces ;  
Compound Bryony, one Ounce and half ;  
White Sugar, a sufficient Quantity :  
Mix, and make a Julep, to be taken as  
above, and in Faintings.*

SECONDLY, for relieving the Dyspnæa,  
and diminishing the morbidick Matter, and  
defending the Head, I ordered a blistering  
Plaister to be applied to the Neck.

AND to renew the Spitting, dilute the  
Blood, and by that means promote an E-  
ruption of the Pustles, and likewise prevent  
a Dyfury, arising from the Vesicatory, I  
prescribed the following Apozem.

*Take Pectoral Decoction, one Pint and  
half ; Compound Piony-water, one Ounce  
and half ; Syrup of Marshmallows, and  
of Jujubs, each one Ounce : Mix, and  
make an Apozem, whereof she may take  
a Draught frequently.*

And to promote the Sweating, that 20  
Drops of Spirit of Hartshorn be added to  
a Draught of the Apozem.

THIRDLY, To ease the Pain of the Side, I order'd the following Draught to be taken, with one Scruple of Gascoign Powder.

*Take Baum-water, two Ounces ; Compound Bryony-water, Syrup of White Poppies, Oil of sweet Almonds, each half an Ounce : Mix them for an Haustus.*

And for the better promoting the Ptyalism or Spitting, I permitted her to make use of a certain Gargle, which she had before made proof of.

MOREOVER, I strictly charg'd the Patient to avoid too much talking, and the Noise of many Visitants ; so that if she could not sleep, she might not at least be disturbed. I also advis'd her to drink plentifully of Sage-Poffet a little warm'd, for abating the inward Heat, and encouraging the Sweating.

ON the 28th, the Pain of the Side was much easier, and she now lay quietly, altho' she got no sleep in the Night ; the Head also more compos'd, and the Respiration freer ; yet the Pulse was still frequent  
and

Hist. 15. *with an Ulcer of the Kidneys.* 129  
and weak, but with a more equal Tenour:  
and besides, the Palpitation of the Heart, and  
the Tremor continued, with some Appear-  
ances of convulsive Motions. Notwithstand-  
ing a gentle and universal Sweat now risen,  
the external Heat was also more regular,  
and every where alike in the Hands; the  
Tongue and Urine the same as on the Day  
before: And altho' the Breast was still op-  
pressed, and the Spirits sunk and low, yet  
the Sighings were not so frequent. All  
which being well consider'd, I prescribed  
after this manner :

*Take Gascoign Powder, one Scruple; Saf-  
fron, Pulv. de Gutteta, each ten Grains;  
Compound Syrup of Piony, as much as  
will make a Bolus; to be taken about  
three a clock in the Afternoon, and so  
on, every six Hours, with a small  
Draught of the following Julep.*

*Take Black Cherry-water, ten Ounces;  
Compound Piony-water, one Ounce and  
half; White Sugar, as much as will  
sweeten it: Mix, and make a Julep.*

And that the former Apozem should be con-  
tinued.



BUT when I was going to take leave, the Nurse happening to whisper something in my Ear, the Patient thought she had said, she would shortly become mad; which so disturbed her Mind, that a little after she fell into a Delirium, (from which she had hitherto been kept free by my first Prescription.) Therefore the Apothecary was sent to tell me, that Mr. *Couts* would take it kindly, if I would join in Consultation his usual Physician, who had serv'd himself and Family now for many Years; that in chance I should be call'd away, he would be ready upon occasion.

WE met in the Evening, and entring immediately in Consultation, that Physician setting little by the primary Indication of continuing the Sweating, urged the Necessity of more heating Remedies; which I not agreeing to, we prescribed the following:

*Take Goa Stone, ten Grains; Crabs Eyes prepared, one Scruple; Saffron, five Grains; Castor, four Grains; Compound Syrup of Piony, as much as will make a Bolus; to be taken at Nine a clock,*

Hist. 15. *with an Ulcer of the Kidneys.* 231

*clock, in one Spoonful of the following Julep, washing it down with five Spoonfuls more of the same.*

*Take Baum-water, six Ounces; Pennyroyal-water, and Compound Bryony-water, each one Ounce and half; Crabs Eyes, and Pearl prepared, each two Scruples; White Sugar, as much as is sufficient: Mix, and make a Julep, and apply blistering Plaisters to her Wrists.*

*March 1st, We heard the Patient had spent the whole Night in Watchings, and now found her labouring under a great Uneasiness, a burning Heat, and a Delirium; for the sweating Medicine, and the Diluter had been omitted: Wherefore I proposed the Diaphoretick Antimony, an approved Remedy both for driving out the miliary Pustles, as well as abating a Delirium; but after a long Debate he at last consented, and we agreed to prescribe the following;*

*Take Diaphoretick Antimony, one Scruple; Goa Stone, twelve Grains; Castor, a few Grains; Syrup of Cloves, as much as will make a Bolus; to be taken every sixth Hour, with the former Julep.*

And also, that Plaisters should be laid to the Soles of her Feet.

ON the 2d Day, she had an involuntary Dropping of Urine, but that seem'd owing to the Veficatories; for the Delirium being gone off, she had recover'd her Understanding: Her Breathing was also easier, and the convulsive Motions scarce perceptible; and looking upon her Neck, we found a certain red Pustle there, which the other Physician affirmed, it argued this was no miliary Fever; but after I had convinc'd him of his Error, from the other Symptoms, we unanimously agreed, that the last Prescriptions should be continued.

ON the 3d, we beheld upon her Breast the miliary Pustles, without any other sort of Exanthemata, whereby all the Symptoms were likewise appeased; for altho' she had pass'd a sleepless Night, yet by means of a moderate breathing Sweat, she lay quiet and composed, with a free and easy Breathing.

NEVERTHELESS, that same Physician had a great desire to use, instead of those Remedies by whose Use we had obtain'd the desired End, more heating Medicines, for ex-  
alting



Hist. 15. *with an Ulcer of the Kidneys.* 233  
alting the Spirits, (as he term'd it:) but  
when, after a long Contest, I could not a-  
gree thereto, I allowed him to make the  
Experiment himself, and desired the Apo-  
thecary and Nurse, to observe well in the  
Interim, the Effect of those hot Medica-  
ments; and so he prescribed as follows:

*Take Confection of Alkermes without Per-  
fumes, half a Dram; Gascoign's Pow-  
der, Contrayerva Stone, each twelve  
Grains; Salt of Amber, five Grains;  
Castor, three Grains; Syrup of Citron-  
Peel, as much as will make a Bolus, to  
be taken every fifth Hour; washing it  
down with four Spoonfuls of the follow-  
ing Julep.*

*Take Baum-water, Milk-water, each four  
Ounces; Compound Scordium-water, two  
Ounces; Compound Bryony, one Ounce  
and half; Prepar'd Pearl, four Scruples;  
and with a sufficient Quantity of White  
Sugar, make a Julep; to be taken as  
above, and at other times, when faint  
or sick.*

ON the 4th, we were informed, that the Patient had been very restless all the Night ; so thro' the Extremity of Sickness, hot Sweats flow'd out over all her Body : And moreover, she was afflicted with a grievous Oppression, a Difficulty of Breathing, and strong convulsive Motions frequently returning ; all which was accompanied with a very quick and vermicular Pulse.

PERHAPS the aforesaid Dose, as to its Quantity, may not seem to be so very heating ; yet seeing it was to be taken at shorter Intervals, and by a Patient, both now and heretofore subject to a feverish Effervescence, and where the Kidney was affected with its own proper Distemper, a less Dose would have done better than a larger.

YET that other Physician, when we were going aside to consult, ask'd me, what was now to be done ? I positively told him, there was no room left either for Hope or Consultation ; but he had still some hopes of Recovery by the Sweats ; and I, on the contrary, took them to be meerly colliquative, arising from the Agony and venenate Nature of the Distemper. At last,  
after

Hist. 15. *with an Ulcer of the Kidneys.* 235  
after debating the Matter *pro & con*, we order'd,

LARGE and sharp'Blistering-Plaisters to be applied to the Inside of the Thighs, and to repeat the Plaisters to the Soles of the Feet, and the following to be prepared :

*Take Oriental Bezoar, one Scruple ; Diaphoretick Antimony, twelve Grains ; Confection of Alkermes without Musk, one Scruple ; Syrup of Cloves, as much as will malax them into a Bolus ; to be taken immediately, with four Spoonfuls of the last prescribed Julep.*

*Take Tincture of Castor, two Drams ; whereof she may take sixteen Drops in a Draught of her ordinary Drink.*

*Take white Decoction, one Pint and half ; Barley Cinamon-water, four Ounces ; white Sugar, as much as will sweeten it, for her ordinary Drink.*

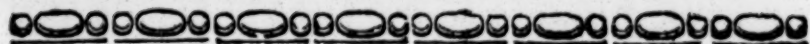
But before the Medicines were got ready, the Patient expired.

UPON opening her dead Body, we found the Intestines, as often happens, to be greatly distended with Flatus's or Wind, and  
their



their capillary Vessels filled with Blood; but the larger, and especially those on the internal Surface of the Peritonæum, with a blackish stagnant Blood, resembling a Gangrene; *to wit*, about the right Side, where the Patient lately complain'd most of the Pain: for her left Side formerly chiefly pain'd her, and therefore we beheld the Parenchyma of the left Kidney wasted, and its Tunicks full of Pus, with a large Stone, and some small ones, lodged in the lowest and fore Part thereof. The right Kidney appear'd sound, as did the Liver and Womb, but the Gall-bladder was distended, with a deep yellow Bile, and yellowish small Stones.

It is plainly evident from these, that the Chronical, or old Pain, mentioned in the Recital of the Symptoms, was owing to the Stone of the left Kidney; but the Hectick Intemperature, to the Ulcer, and perhaps to the small Stones of the Gall-bladder, hindering the Egress of the Bile; and the new Pain in the right Kidney, to the stagnating Blood: For I have always found such a kind of Pain, that is, the new one, to be conjoin'd with a Stagnation of the Blood, in other dead Subjects likewise.



## H I S T. XVI.

*Of the Small Pox, with miliary  
Pustles.*

**J**ULY 15, 1705. I was call'd to Mrs. Beck, the Wife of Mr. Beck, an eminent Merchant, who at that time dwelt at *Hampstead*; to whom Mr. *Sherwood* was Apothecary. This sick Gentlewoman, being in perfect Health before, was, on the 13th Day of *July*, seiz'd with a vehement Pain of the Back, an Oppression of the Breast, deep and heavy Sighings, and a Defect of Spirits; from which Symptoms, the Pathognomonick, or true essential Signs of a miliary Fever, I was certify'd this was of the same kind, and foretold the miliary Pustles wou'd shortly discover themselves: And I also gave some Hints of suspecting the Small Pox; and this with the greater Probability, because at that time they were very Epidemical. Therefore I advis'd her,  
for

for the Conveniency of visiting her, to remove to *London* ; and for the greater Safety in performing the Journey, I prescribed a Powder of Oriental Bezoar, Gascoign's Powder, each one Scruple ; to be taken.

ON the 16th, the Small Pox appear'd, intermix'd with miliary Pustles ; so I order'd one Scruple of Gascoign Powder to be taken every sixth Hour, in a small Draught of the common pearl'd Julep ; and for preventing a Looseness, and Difficulty of breathing, the white Decoction, and Pectoral Apozem to be drank alternately ; whereby also a Vehicle was provided for conveying out the Matter both of the Small Pox and miliary Pustles ; and for obviating in some measure a Clamminess arising upon the Tongue. I also order'd an astringent Gargle, with a design of repelling the Small Pox from the Jaws.

ON the 17th, the miliary Pustles, and Small Pox appear'd very numerous ; yet the Patient made no Complaints of her Head, Throat, Breast, or Stomach, being any ways disorder'd : The Oppression and Defect of Spirits were also milder, and she only wanted Sleep ; an Accident very common

in



in a miliary Fever: Therefore I advised her to hold to the use of all the last Prescriptions.

IN the Evening, she was a little delirious, not from any lack of miliary Pustles, or Small Pox, for both were plentiful enough; but by reason of the continual Watchings: for which I prescribed the Confection of Fracastorius, in the following Draught, as more suitable in this Fever, than either Laudanum, or the Syrup call'd Diacodium.

*Take Black Cherry-water, three Ounces; Plague-water, three Drams; Diascordium, one Scruple: Mix, and make an Haustus, to be taken in the Continuance of the Delirium.*

ON the 18th, the Delirium, by a good Night's Sleep, abated; but the Lady having newly conceived, suffer'd an Abortion, yet without any ill Symptom: therefore I ordered the former Prescriptions to be repeated, adding twelve Grains of prepar'd Pearl, to every Scruple of Gascoign's Powder; in order to prevent more effectually  
both

both a Diarrhœa, and an immoderate Lochial Flux.

IN the Evening, the Small Pox were visible enough; yet the Patient laboured under a grievous Oppression of the Breast, and Sinking of the Spirits, with Sighings; which Symptoms, seeing they indicated a mild and continued Sweating, I for that reason ordered the Gascoign Powder to be taken without Pearl, and with the following Julep.

*Take Baum-water, eight Ounces; Compound Piony-water, two Ounces; Syrup of Cloves, one Ounce: Mix, and make a Julep.*

I also advised her to keep to the use of the pectoral Apozem, adding twenty Drops of Spirit of Hartshorn to each Draught, both for relieving the Sighings caus'd by the Oppression, and also for continuing a more plentiful Sweating. For where the Small Pox are solitary, and the Spirits may be raised without a Diaphoresis, I chuse rather the Sal volatile oleosum, than Spirit of Hartshorn.

ON

ON the 19th, the Face and Limbs swell'd a little, but the Small Pox were mostly of a dry Sort, and of a horny Colour; the Oppression was also great, and attended with Sighings, but without any Flatness of Spirits: I therefore having an eye to the swelling of the Parts, and filling of the Small Pox, as well as to the Eruption of the miliary Pustles, prescrib'd the following Julep.

*Take Black Cherry-water, ten Ounces; Compound Piony-water, one Ounce and half; Diascordium, one Dram; Species of the Confection of the Jacinths, without Perfumes, two Scruples; Syrup of Meconium, and of Citron-Peels, each half an Ounce: Mix, and make a Julep, whereof let her take four Spoonfuls every third Hour.*

For this intent, that by taking the Doses at shorter Intervals, the Patient might lie continually quiet in Bed, and by that means avoid the external Cold; which, tho' not always inimical to the Eruption of the Small Pox, yet is generally so, to that of the miliary Vesicles. I also advis'd her to hold to

R

the



the Pectoral Apozem, for abating the Cough, or at least the Difficulty of Breathing; and seeing the Small Pox were now fully come out, both in the Neck and whole Body over, I substituted a lenient Gargle, instead of the astringent.

IN the Evening she lay quietly, yet for the most part waking: The Small Pox in the Palms of the Hands, where the Skin is very thick, look'd like Vesicles fill'd with a limpid Serum, but in other Parts dry. Therefore I order'd her to persevere in a frequent Use of the Pectoral Apozem; to the end, that Matter may be supplied sufficient both for the Small Pox and Spitting. And for a greater Precaution, that neither the Small Pox nor miliary Pustles should strike in again, I ordered one Spoonful of Treacle-water, to be often added to a Draught of the Apozem. And to promote the swelling of the Parts, the following Draught to be taken at Bed-time.

*Take Cowslip-water, two Ounces; Treacle-water, three Drams; Confection of Fracastorius, one Scruple; Syrup of White Poppies, half a Dram: Mix, and make an Haustus.*

ON the 20th, all things the same as before ; so I gave orders for the pacifick Mixture to be repeated every four Hours, and the Apozem, Julep, and Gargle to be continued.

IN the Evening, when I found no Alteration, I advis'd a Continuance of the same Remedies ; adding only, that in case of Faintness of Spirits, she should take a Draught of the following Julep.

*Take Baum-water, ten Ounces ; Compound Piony, and Epidemick Waters, each one Ounce and half ; with a sufficient Quantity of the Compound Syrup of Piony, make a Julep.*

ON the 21st, the Patient much the same as before, only she now complained of a troublesome Itching in all her Body ; therefore I advis'd her to keep to the same Method, and especially to the pacifick Mixture, lest, by the Irksomness of the Itching, she might catch cold, and by that means drive inward the miliary Pustles.

IN the Evening, seeing all things the same as in the Morning, I thought proper to continue the same Medicines ; and that

the rather, because by her omitting the frequent Use of the pectoral Apozem and Gargle, I saw the Salivation, (as usually happens in the dry and horny Small Pox) to be stopt. And hence appears the Reason, why many die about the 11th Day, from the Beginning of the Distemper; that is, because they drink too sparingly for diluting, and attenuating the Blood, and preparing Matter for the Salivation: Whence, Nature sinks under the Burthen, the Swelling of the Jaws subsides, follow'd with a grievous Difficulty of Breathing, defying all expectorating Helps; and, at length, the Patient, after a loose Stool or two, or a coming away of the Menfes, suddenly expires. Hot Medicines also, too frequently prescribed by many, are, by inducing a Dyspnæa, and Dryness of the Throat and Tongue, a Prelude to the like ensuing Fate. Therefore 'tis always my Custom, even from the first Beginning, and thro' the whole Course of the Distemper, to prescribe Diluters; neither do I hinder the Patient from drinking small Beer, air'd, with a Toast, unless a Sickness, or a Nausea, or a Vomiting, or a Looseness forbid it.



IN a difficult Breathing, and where there's the greatest need of Spitting, I know no Indications for strong heating Remedies ; and if, perchance, the Patients should escape, after having made trial of the same, it ought solely to be attributed to the Strength of Nature : Opiates do very well promote the Swelling of the Parts, and Diluters the Salivation ; but hot Medicines, by accelerating the Blood's Motion, hinder both : For a Fermentation, and cotemporary Secretion, can by no means consist or agree together. Whereof I lately met with a singular Example in Mr. *Hatsell*, to whom Mr. *Lancashire* was Apothecary ; for this Gentleman, when affected with a bad sort of Small Pox, was thrown into a violent Fever a-new, by taking only a small Dose of the Tincture of Saffron, or Confection of Alkermes ; for which I was obliged to prescribe Crabs Eyes, Pearls, and the like things, with Diluters : By whose benign Efficacy, he was even snatched from the Jaws of Death, and afterward restor'd to Health. But to return to the Case in hand.

ON the 22d, I understood, that the Gentlewoman, whose Case I here relate,

had spent most of the last Night in Watchings; she complain'd very much of an inward Heat, and her Urine was turn'd pale. Wherefore, fearing a Translation of the Matter, relating either to the miliary Pustles, or to the Small Pox, I prescrib'd as follows:

*Take of the Pectoral Decoction depurated;  
Alexiterial Milk-water, each one Pint;  
Treacle-water, two Ounces: Mix, and  
let her drink a Draught of it oftentimes  
a-day.*

AND for the better encouraging not only the Small Pox, by diluting, but also the miliary Pustles, by corroborating the Spirits, I ordered the Diascordial Julep formerly prescribed; and another Cordial, together with a diluting Julep, to be taken by turns.

IN the Evening, the same as before; so I order'd the same Remedies to be repeated.

ON the 23d, that is, the 11th Day from the Beginning of the Disease, the Patient seem'd in greater danger than at any time before; for she had spent most of the Night in Watchings, which I took to be rather  
owing

owing to a Fault of the miliary Pustles, than of the Small Pox; whence I prescrib'd one Scruple of Gascoign Powder, to be taken every eighth Hour, with the pearl'd Ju-lep.

IN the Evening she had three loose Stools, for which cause I commanded the former Paregorick, (or Night-Mixture) to be repeated forthwith; and four Spoonfuls of the Diafcordial Mixture, to be drank down after every Purging-Stool, not forgetting the white Decoction. And for the other Symptoms, to have a Mucilage and Gargle in readiness, along with the Pectoral Apozem, lightly sharpen'd with Spirit of Sulphur.

ON the 24th, I heard the Fever had been very violent all the Night, and the Face and Hands (but these less) sunk down: Besides, the Looseness continued, the Spirits flagg'd, the Breathing was difficult, and the Salivation abated; which Symptoms I propos'd to resist, by the last prescribed Method, with the Addition of one Spoonful of the Oxymel of Squills, diluted with Barley Cinnamon-Water; and that she should keep to the Use of the Gascoign's Powder, and Pectoral Apozem, with sixteen Drops of

R 4

Spirit



Spirit of Hartshorn in each Draught of the same; and for the Looseness, I order'd the Mixture with Diafcoridium, to be taken presently after every Purging-Stool.

IN the Evening, she had a freer Respiration, but had vomited a little by taking the Oxy-mel of Squills: Therefore I prescrib'd a Draught of the following Julep, to be drank after every vomiting.

*Take Mint-water, ten Ounces; Compound Piony-water, one Ounce and half; Spirit of Mint, ten Drops; Syrup of Mint, one Ounce: Mix, and make a Julep.*

ON the 25th, they told me, that the Patient had suffer'd a grievous Exacerbation of the Feverish Heat in the Night, together with a Delirium, difficult Breathing, and a Looseness, but not after the manner of a regular Paroxysm; the Small Pox were also every where turn'd blackish, and look'd as if touch'd with a Gangrene: But when I came in the Morning, I found these Symptoms much abated, and the Vomiting entirely stopt: yet I took care to order the following Pills for a strangling of the Trachea, which she now labour'd under.

*Take*

*Take Castor, six Grains ; Assa fætida, twelve Grains ; Syrup of Cowslips, as much as will make 'em into six Pills ; and that the last Prescriptions should be continued.*

IN the Evening, the feverish Exacerbation, with the Watchings, Delirium, Difficulty of Breathing, Looseness, and convulsive Motions, had returned ; for which I prescribed Plaisters for the Soles of the Feet ; a Vesicatory between the Shoulders, and the following Bolus with the Julep.

*Take Sperma Ceti, Gascoign's Powder, each one Scruple ; London Laudanum, one Grain ; Syrup of Cowslips, as much as will make a Bolus, to be taken immediately ; washing it down with four Spoonfuls of the following Julep ; and also now and then in the Intervals.*

*Take Rue-water, ten Ounces ; Compound Piony, two Ounces and a half ; White Sugar, a sufficient Quantity : Mix, and make a Julep, and let the Pectoral Apozem, and Diascordial Mixture be used upon occasion.*

ON the 26th, I understood the sick Gentlewoman had been very restless and delirious in the Night; and also affected with a Looseness and Faintness of Spirits, but without the Suffocation: Therefore, I ordered the last Prescriptions to be continued.

IN the Evening, the Feverish Heat exacerbated, but the Delirium abated, and the Looseness not so troublesome; so I made no Alteration in the Remedies; only order'd Blistering-Plaisters to be applied to the Arms, in case the Delirium required it.

ON the 27th, I was inform'd, the Patient had suffer'd the worst Night of all: for on the return of the febrile Paroxysm, she fell delirious and noisy; whereupon her Nurse applied the Vesicatories, which greatly appeased both the Fever and Delirium, upon the opening of the same; so I ordered the Tincture of the Bark to be had in readiness: And for quenching the Thirst in the mean time, that she should drink Milk-water sweeten'd with Sugar, and make use of the other Prescriptions, as there was occasion.

'Tis to be observed, that after the Blisters were open'd, the Salivation return'd, and continued from henceforth even to the fourth



fourth Day ; whereby it is manifest, that hot Medicines are not proper in the Small Pox during the Salivation, unless some grievous Symptom should indicate the use thereof, and even then there ought to be much Diluting.

UPON my visiting the Patient, the same Day about Noon, I found her freed of the Inquietude, Delirium, Difficulty of Breathing, Suffocation, and Purging ; only an inward Heat remain'd, resembling that which follows a miliary Fever, or the preposterous Use of the Bark in an intermitting. For which I prescribed one Scruple of prepar'd Pearls, to be taken every 5th Hour ; whose Efficacy in extinguishing such a kind of Heat, I had often experienced.

IN the Evening, she was quit of the feverish Heat, but the Looseness was not yet gone entirely off ; wherefore I had a mind she should take the prepar'd Pearl in form of a Bolus, that it might thereby tarry longer in the Stomach and Guts, and pass better into the Veins, and to have the white Decoction, and the Diascordial Mixture in readiness.

ON the 28th, the Heat was still less, and the Stools fewer, and without any Returns of the other bad Symptoms. Therefore I advised her to continue the white Decoction, with the Bolus and Julep, every 6th Hour.

IN the Evening, she was in the same hopeful way as in the Morning; yet lest there should remain some Part of the morbidick Matter, after the drying up of the Blisters too soon, I ordered Veficatories to be laid behind the Ears, to the intent that they might supply the place of a Cathartick, until such times as purging by Stool should be convenient; and that the Use of the Julep and white Decoction should be continued.

ON the 29th, the same as before, and so on for the 30th and 31st Days; wherefore I gave orders for repeating of the *Assa-fœtida* Pills and the Julep; and on this Day, being the 31st, I prescribed half a Dram of the Stomach-Pill with Gums, to be taken at Bed-time; and one Ounce of the solutive Syrup of Roses the next Morning.

*AUGUST* 1st, she had three or four Stools, to her great advantage.

ON the 2d, she took the Julep, and Affa-fœtida Pills.

ON the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, she repeated the Purging-Pills and Syrup ; and so became freed from a most dangerous Distemper.



## H I S T. XVII.

*Of a deadly Fever, with Loss of Speech from the beginning.*

ABOUT the 5th Day of *October* 1709, the Son of that worthy Gentleman *William Morison* Esq; being sixteen Years old, of a Cholerick Temper, and very prone to Anger, and other Passions of the Mind, was seized with a Fever ; at which time, and for some Weeks before, a malignant Fever raged in *London*.

WHEN I first visited him, he neither was pain'd any where, nor molested with any Vomiting, or Sickness at Stomach, indicating the use of an Emetick ; his Pulse  
was



was quick and weak; and, from the very first beginning of his Distemper, he was seiz'd with a great Difficulty or Hindrance of Speech, and a Stupidity; whereto were added Tremors, and Startings of the Tendons, a dry and blackish Tongue, an high-coloured but transparent Urine, and coming away for the most part involuntarily, and an hot and dry Skin.

To relieve this apparent Concourse of the very worst of Symptoms, the learned Dr. *Grew* was call'd to Consultation; we prescribed Alexipharmicks, of Snake-Root, Bezoar, and the like; and in a few days after, the Patient's Skin was stained or marked with red and purple Spots, and especially upon his Breast, Legs, and Thighs. These Symptoms, altho' a little milder now and then, prevail'd for fourteen Days; after that the Spots vanished, and the convulsive Motions so increased, that the young Gentleman seem'd ready to sink under them for several Days together. We order'd, even at the beginning of the Distemper, a Blistering-Plaister to be laid to his Head, whereby he began to recover his Understanding, and to stammer out something; and after that,

that, several others to be applied one after another, to all his Limbs, in the Progress of the Distemper, yea, and repeated in some Parts; for the Symptoms always run higher upon the drying up of the Blisters.

SECONDLY, When for some days we perceived the fame to be exacerbated towards Evening, we thought fit to prescribe both the Powder, and the Infusion of the Peruvian Bark, in a small Dose, whereby the convulsive Motions were suppressed. Yet the Patient, whose Strength and Flesh were so wasted, (that the Hip whereon he lay was seiz'd with a Gangrene) yielded at last to Fate.

AND here it may be remark'd, that the Patient, in the ten or twelve last Days of his Sickness, breath'd and perspired so offensive a Smell, that they were obliged to smoke his Chamber with Perfumes; and even my self, whilst I inclined my Body a little too near him, was, by receiving his Breath into my Mouth, seiz'd all on a sudden with such a Sickness and Faintness, that I was obliged to take the Air in the open Fields; and, returning thence, to drink plentifully of *Mountain-Wine* at Dinner.

HIS

HIS dead Body being dissected by that skilful Artist, Dr. *Douglas*, there was found an Heap of brown-coloured Spots still visible upon his Breast; there was nothing contain'd in the more conspicuous Vessels of the Abdomen, but Grumes, or Clots of blackish Blood, without any Serum in the Interstices. A very uncommon Spectacle indeed! and that either because it more rarely happens, or we too seldom dissect the Bodies of those dying in Fevers: altho' 'tis very evident from hence, that an Anatomical Dissection of such, as well as other dead Subjects, would be of very great advantage. And for that reason, I have annexed this History, though of a different kind of Fever, with a Design both of exhibiting an Example, applicable to the Appendix of the former Treatise; as well as to induce others to produce other Examples of the like kind, for the Publick Good of Physicians.

F I N I S.





R 5